works. Another illustrated article, called

to a part of Honduras, and gives, with other

What it Must Come To," which holds out, in-

leed, a doleful prophecy to the fair wearers

thereof, and meant, we suppose, to be a warn-

ing in time, but which, like such warnings, we

THE STORK AND THE RUBY.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

A certain prince-I have forgot his name-

Shot at a stork, and spilled the creature's blood For very wantonness and cruelty.

Thrice had he pierced the target in the eye

What next to hit he knew not. Looking ro

The dewy walk in which it stood was bright

So white its plannage, and so clear its eyes.
Twinkling with innocence and sweet surprise.
"Pll shoot the silly bird," the prince exclaimed:
And bending his strong bow, he straightway aimed

The lucky arrow missed a vital part, (Or was it some kind wind that pushed it by?)

And only struck and broke the creature's thigh

It marked the changing color of the flowers, The winding garden walks, the bloomy bowers, And last the cruel prince, who laughed with glee—

The poor thing tumbled in a lily bed, And its blood ran, and made the lilies red.

Fixing the picture in its memory : This done, it struggled up, and flew away,

Beyond the city walls, a league or more,

Eased of its pain, again it flew away, Leaving the maiden happier all the day

Beside him stood a casket full of gems,

That night the prince, as usual, went to hed

And one great ruby that outshone them all,

When held before the sun—a gem divine!
Through these he ran his fingers carelessly,
Like one who dips a handful of the sea,
To sun his eyes with dripping stars of brine

At last he slumbered in the pale moonshine.

And saw the walks, the fountain's shaft in air.

But not the cruel prince; no prince was there So up and down the spacious courts it fiew, And ever nearer to the palace drew.

Passing the lighted windows, row by row, It saw the prince, and saw the ruby's glow: Hopping into the chamber, grave and still, It seized the precious ruby with its bill, And spreading then its rapid wings in flight, Flew out, and vanished in the yawning night.

And, slipping on in haste her peasant clothes, Opened the door to see who knocked, and lo! In walked the stork again, as white as snow,

Large as a pigeon's egg, and red as wine

Emeralds, grass-green; sapphires, like skies of Jun Brilliants that threw their light upon the wall;

A little maid was spinning at her door, Singing old songs to cheer the long day's work:

Her name was Heraclis. The fainting stork Dropped at her feet, and with its ebon bill Showed her its thigh, broken, and bleeding still

presume, will be little heeded.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Rebiele.

Staveholdin, 1,271,481 1,702,984 2,208,781 2,831,500 3,662,606 4,634,519 6,222,418

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LVIEW

which was the original problem of the trans-nutation of metals, was insoluble in those days, nor is it soluble in our own, but it has, latterly, by all the best chemists, ceased to be regarded as chemical. Up to the time of Davy, the as chemical. Up to the time of Davy, the earths and alkalies were considered as simple bodies; he proved them to be exides of metals; Monuments and Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; with Nonices of the Jesuits and the Inquisition. By L. Desard some future Davy may prove metals to be as composite as water. All the articles in this number are written with power and interest. We have for article III an eloquent appeal to We have for article III an eloquent appeal to the English public in behalf of the change of the existing laws relating to the rights of married women to their own property. On page 185 there is copied the petition of the most eminent women of England, praying a change of existing laws. This is signed by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mary Cowden Clarke, Mary seen, but not coarse. It contains information in some respects new to most readers.

The author in his own person has encountered the difficulties he presents. He has suffered persecution, and was obliged to flee from women of the first class of English society, and was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the left of March last. Article VI is entitled.

Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, including a full view of its Settlemen

that in England there exists a system of pulmed which is in exact ratio with the worthlessness of the book bepraised; and that when a woman of real genius and effective talent comes before the public, she receives the tribute of being of some to the light.

holy places of the Komish church. It is also printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and thus share as it were in the printed; and the prin the public, she receives the tribute of being of some to the light. Bell and Mrs. Gaskell, who "have been treated as cavalierly as if they had been men." This may be the case on the other side of the ocean; but the American public have had no occasion to make any such outery against the new-born to make any such outery against the new-born to make any such outery against the new-born the devoted themselves to literature. They was no int to the works of Mrs. Stowe Mrs. may point to the works of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. barriers that have hitherto been deemed insuras from reading this book. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Warner, mountable, and writing their names on countable known in England as in our own land, as well known in England as in our own land, tries hardly mentioned, till recently, in the Robinson, her husband, well deserves the praise

the known world, "Who has ever read an American book ?" it is because Mrs. Stowe has written " Uncle Tom's Cabin" and " Dred :" works of fiction; Mrs. Stephens, her " Fashion Wide World," " Queechy," &c.

The main object of the author of this volume social life in a slave State, not so much vicious portion, and also to exhibit the de-

be in keeping. Yet the writer at times shows talents for his work above those of many. The interest is meant to centre principally on 4 foundling, by the name of Anna Bonard,

for her neglected child, and who, having ob- miles, and not exceeding nine miles, in its while the spirit of Liberty and noble self-den tained all the clues necessary to her identifica- widest parts. tion, and having been, even when convinced of lost character—too late reaches her residence, to find her the victim of assassination by a half-distracted lover. The scenes of fashionable vice han comports with the ideas of graver readers.

interest in a finite light with the principal chance of the state of the between for the state of the state o

will take the pains to look over the names of contributors, and the places where they live, who—numbering thousands, not of the rich, but of the poor, and those little blessed in this This number contains articles of curious Their number. The first article is entitled.

West minimum and various research, as well as of contains articles of curious described and various research, as well as of contains. The first article is entitled. learning and various research, as well as or general literature. The first article is entitled, Alchemy and the Alchemists. Speaking of the philosopher's stone, the reviewer says, this was but the out-growth from the original purpose of alchemy. The really scientific problem, that it is from such persons and such regions, but the out-growth from the original purpose of alchemy. The really scientific problem, of the transtressed and suffering under "the ills which with the fruits of his researches in so popular flesh is heir to," in the neighborhood and at a form. But it is not merely with the immedi-

was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 16th of March last. Article VI is entitled, 'Silly Novels By Lady Novelists." It would seem by this article that the English press is flooded by lady novels, which are here level or feetby prove prove places. The advertisement, written some time since, we believe, too, he has been, and perhaps now is, living in this country, highly respected,) shows that it is a book on which reliance may be placed. The advertisement, written some time since, we believe, so well fitted to give us as good an idea of the press is flooded by lady novels, which are here classed as frothy, prosy, pious, and pedantic. Besides these, there is "a composite order of feminine fatuity," (we use the words of the critic,) which is called "the mind-and-millinery species." Of these various styles of novels, we have specimens given, which seem to uphold the severity of the criticism. The writer says, that in England there exists a system of puffing which is in exact ratio with the worthlessness

Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of Southwest-ern Africa. By Charles John Anderson. With nu-can gather some idea how endurance is goaded

as the scene of their perilous adventures the freemen of Kansas reposed in him. His minicy regions of the poles, some the unexplored
istries of mercy by day and by night, his ready not less daring, have grappled with the un-known terrors of the burning deserts of Africa.

The past ten or a dozen years have furnished

Dieness of character, shine forth as a true son of the Pilgrim sires.

The book, we are told, was written in a great Mrs. Southworth, her "Retribution," and other The past ten or a dozen years have furnished not a few who have added much to the knowledge of this portion of the globe, which has her imprisoned husband. By this we understand been marked on the maps as "unknown," that she brought together and compacted the "unexplored," "desert," or in similar terms. coast into the interior; and what had been gives it special interest. The whole is narrated seems to be to sketch some of the worst aspects ing African, as to the existence of rivers, moun-same time so graphically set forth, that it gives tains, lakes, kingdoms, and cities, have been the very insight we want to have of their ex among the slaves as with the fashionable found to be founded, at least, on truth. Every periences. The characters of the persons who volume that helps to a further knowledge of these pass over the scene are self-told. Their words grading influence of this state of things with regions will thus at least have the advantage of and actions place them before us, as if we were the poor whites. He has lived for some years novelty in much that it has to tell of. Such is the present, and heard and saw their visages, and n Charleston, and the minuteness with which work now before us. The almost unpronounce could dive down into their hearts. We feel describes certain places of resort, with the able name, Lake Ngami, where is it? What must be a fair report, "in nothing extenuated able name, Lake Ngami, where is it? What is its shape? Here we cannot but regret that no map accompanies the text of this republished volume. It is our impression that the English edition contained one, though, as we have it not to refer to, we cannot be certain of the fact. The best condensed statement we found of it is in Lippincott's Gazetteer, where we are told that it lies about latitude with few exceptions, the characters delineated are, and are meant to be, bad; the relations in are, and are meant to be, bad; the relations in which they are placed, dishonorable; and, conthe river Zooga, which flows from the Lake," jected, and the grievous wrongs they have ensequently, the whole drift of the main story is and "in 1852, a trading party visited it, and, dured. The interest of the book, as a picture painful. The language, too, must of course it is said, walked round it, and found it sixty of a new home, and the interwoven incidents of

this, withheld from owning her, because of her the latest important Geographical Researches," | country and its future destiny. are sometimes portrayed with a warmer coloring to find incorporated in this book. Its form, as at once takes hold of the heart of every feeling The interweaving of the various fates and for-tunes of individuals with the principal charac-sition definitely given is stated to be between 20° its pages, with the chance-reading here and ters is somewhat skilfully done; and though the 23' and 20° 40' south latitude, and 20° 11' there, but must be favorably impressed with

home around them. A fair and candid examination will bring him to this result.

at results of such explorations we are most interested. We regard the opening of Africa, so long unknown, or known but by the barbari-

or some to the light.

or some to the light.

or some to the light.

ments. We behold them amid fevers and in proof of this, he cites the examples of Currer

LAKE NORMI; or, Explorations and Discoveries during agues, cholera, and assaults of ruffian foes; and

countries of Australia or Java, while others, sacrifices to benefit others, his whole-souled no

degree by Mrs. Robinson, while watching beside The research has been pushed beyond the ous journal from day to day, and this is what deemed the fabulous accounts of some wander- with such ease and truthfulness, and at the miles round, and fourteen miles broad." But, life in the log-cabin and out on the prairie; the according to the more close observation of social phases of a new country, where are as Mr. Anderson, it is described as being in cir. sembled persons of all characters and habits o on 4 foundling, by the name of Anna Bonard, cumference about sixty or seventy geographically presented, to enlist the reader thus graphically presented, to enlist the reader breathes through the whole, to call out his sym-Professor Peterman, in his "Contributions to pathy, and give him a deeper interest in the

> (as we translate the German title,) has given a The book will have no little influence, an map of the Lake from Anderson, which, as it we trust will be extensively read. There is is a moderate-sized wood cut, we are sorry not such good humor and kindness—so much that depicted, is like two smaller ponds or lakes, of an soul-that we believe hardly even the mos

the names that were not here to die," and whom
the should will not be died to the contrarge are collected
with the contrary will not be die unknowned and
the unknown. When the struggle is past, and the
structure gained and the unfirtage are collected
to the showned and the unfirt and the unforced
and the unfirt and the unforced are the unforced are the unfirt and the unforced are the unfirt and unforced are the unforced are the unforced are the unforced are the unfo the snowy clouds between his fair, bright lace and the sunshine. It is very, very dark—that is all she can understand; and how can she even hope for the day that shall, after a little season, break rosy and smiling through the clouds.

We will leave him, hoping his reward will come speedily—glad that he had courage enough and religion enough to labor in a field like that, binding up the hearts of others, when

Many times the young missionary went to see Charity, and many comforting words he spoke—many words of tenderest import; and Charity said she was very grateful, and very glad to be remembered by him, but she could not see the better days he pointed to. And when he took her hand so softly and so timidly, it was as if Ethan Boffman took her hand, and nothing more. If he talked of heaven or hell, sie made answers relevant enough; and if he same back to human sorrows and fears, to human love and human hope, she answered ous scenery in that part of the world. There is also a full collection of other matter, culled with care, to suit different readers of this popular magazine, and a comic illustration of the ashionable hoop dresses, under the heading,

to human love and human hope, she answered just is readily, and no faint color in her cheek old that her heart was at all touched.

One twilight, as her unsmiling face leaned against the window pane, she saw Mr. Boffman coming toward the house, with an expression of anxiety in his countenance that was not used to be there. She made haste to open the down, and to busy herself as she had not done for many days, when she knew his errand. Charles Heighway, a young man employed by him, and of whom she must have often heard David speak, was lying at his house very sick, and he was come to beg the preparation of some delicacy that might offer stronger temptation than the coarse food he was accustomed to prepare.

The door of the Riffraff stables, as he used to do.

And these men we will leave, too; there is onthing to hope for them in this world but penitent deaths. The day grew dim in the windy may out the farm that was not used to be there. She made haste to open the down, and to busy herself as she had not done for many days, when she knew his errand. Charles Heighway, a young man employed by him, and of whom she must have often heard David speak, was lying at his house very sick, and he was come to beg the preparation of some delicacy that might offer stronger temptation than the coarse food he was accustomed to prepare.

The reader guesting the face late and all your friends down on Indian creek to know that it is not I that condemns you; it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, and the taw says you are to be hung. It was you and all your friends down on Indian the window no like to be hung? The law allows you time for preparation. The reader guesting the math the window pane, she saw Mr. Boffman coming toward the house, with an expression of sixty busy on the taw says you are to be hung. It was you and all your friends down on Indian the window on living the gray and the law. Mr. Green, who he was was the saw with the law. Mr. Green, the law. Mr. Green, who he who with it is not I was the allows you time for prepa

"You must come to-morrow, and tell me how he is," she said to Mr. Boffman, as he hurried away with his carefully-covered bowl, silver fork, and napkin. Poor Charley had not been much used to silver forks and napkins, and he smiled when they were placed before him, to think anybody in the world should have so much regard for him. He had learned the miserable end of David, and the knowledge preyed on him scarcely less than the fever that seemed burning him up. Unconsciousness of everything came to him before long, but not till he had forbidden that his wetched situation should be made known to his parents; he would not bring new trouble upon them, he would not bring new trouble upon them, he said; and if he was to die, he would die alone, as his poor friend had done.

Every day, when Charity came to inquire how Charles Heighway was, Mr. Boffman told

said; and if he was to die, he would die alone, as his poor friend had done.

Every day, when Charity came to inquire how Charles Heighway was, Mr. Boffman told her he was a little worse, not alarmingly worse, but evidently so; and every day Charity went away with a deeper interest in Charley, and a sharper pang at her heart. He had been the friend of David, and that was something—that was a great deal; and from time to time Mr. Boffman told her of something Charley had done when he was well, or of something. Was there any need that she should say had done when he was well, or of something he had said since he was sick; and this was all

stairs, and knocked at the little door of the little garret where the sick man lay. No voice bid her "come in;" so she went in without bidding. Very softly she trod, and very lowly she bent over the bed, but no noise she might have made would have disturbed the poor sufferer; he was unconscious of her presence; unconscious of his own pain now, poor Charley! It was well for him that she found not Mr. Boffman that morning; for, but for her careful watches and gentle nursing, he would never have come back to consciousness of any longer, or why

to tell her about it, when she returned home, to give David the praise for all his good resolutions, and blame himself for all he had done that was bad. Who could it be, but Charley

meaning of her words better than words.

Was there any need that she should say more? Not to call from Charley the declaration that he was blessed enough, and that he was sure no evil could befall him while she she knew of him. It was enough to call the interest in anybody, she said; and so it was; but, after all, there was an interest awakened past accounting for.

The shadows that had hitherto looked so the base of growned and fantastic on the sombre, began to grow red and fantastic on the

wall; and the wind that had moaned in the woods, to sing of coming buds and leaves; and the blood that had gone down to the hearts of the new friends, to come blushing back into

Ten cents a line for the first institute a line for each subsequent words constitute a line. Payment in

RATES OF ADVERTA

NO. 519.

| | from, as well as the post office the heresfter sent to. All communications to the Erron business of the paper or for pishould be addressed to | a, whether |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 9 | G. BAILLY, Washingto | n, D. C. |
| | pension agents in the several States tories: | and Terri- |
| P | 70 To 1 1.11 | 881,274.25 |
| r | | 509,454.56 |
| ١. | pay pensions | 211,229.11 431,178.69 |
| | Total \$1, | 233,136.61 |
| | The number of pensions on the 30th June, 1856, were: | roll on the |
| | | \$31,954.34 415,435.10 |
| | 2,531 widows and orphans, or half-pay, yearly amount | 181,156.93 |
| | 4,866 invalids, yearly amount | 443,152.50 |
| - | 13,078 pensions. Total yearly am't \$1, There have been 990 pensioners arrolls, and 1,510 atrial—20 type state number, 212 were Revolutiona Many of this class of pensioners ye | dded to the ry soldiers t living ar |
| 1 | reported to be from 98 to 106 years | old. |
| | There have been forty-seven originations, and applications for increase | e, admitted |
| 100 | the annual amount of which is \$5,5 arrears due, at the date of issuing | the pensio |
| - | certificates, amounted to \$3,474.64. ber of pensioners on the rolls, Jun in the several States and Territorre | e 30, 1856 |
| - | 353 invalid, yearly amount 483 widows and orphans, yearly | \$22,515.8 |
| | amount 18 privateer, yearly amount | 98,670.0 1,384.0 |
| | 854 pensioners. | |
| 1 6 6 7 | Total yearly amount There have been forty-five pensic to the rolls, and thirty-eight stric death. | ken off b |
| h | The total amount paid by na agents to pensioners during the \$127,558. | vy pensio year wa |
| 8 | From January to December 21 100 | 2, the nun |

ber of original applications, and applications for increase of pension, both army and navy, admitted, was 2,296. The yearly amount - And the arrears due at the date

of issuing each pension certificate
An average of the time from
April 1, 1853, to June 30, 1856,
shows that each year the number of original applications, and applications for increase of pen-sions, admitted, was 2,949.

The yearly amount - And the arrears due at the date 216,704.83 of issuing the pension certifi-

Third quarter. From customs \$16,737,114.01 From lands - - 1,450,073.04 incidental - - 160,113.20

he has got to be hung. You understand i Mr. Green, don't you?" "Certainly," said the prisoner.
"Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the court." From lands - - Miscellaneous and Four weeks from that day, Mr. Green was hung, but not so much to his own satisfaction as his appearance promised on the day of his

A WHALE ATTACKING A SHIP.—The ship Cuban, of this port, Captain Galloway, which arrived here from Demarara on Wednesday, met with a most extraordinary adventure on homeward voyage. About nine P. M. of the 16th instant, when in latitude 43° 49′ N., longitude 29° 50′ W., the ship, which was running before the wind at the rate of 9½ knots an hour, received such a severe shock that she heeled over several streaks, and her way was completely stopped, while the men, who were sleeping on the starboard berths of the topgallant forecastle, were thrown out upon their chests. Shortly after the shock, an immense whale rose at a short distance from the shor's first quarter quarter, and after lying motionless for a short time, as if stunned by the blow, swam towards Third quarter. the vessel, as if with the intention of repeating the attack. It was a moment of intense anxi-ety on board; but fortunately, when close to the stern, the monster wheeled round in the opposite direction, and dived, throwing with his tail, as he did so, a quantity of blood and water careful watches and gentle nursing, he would never have come back to consciousness of any thing any more.

"You must not stay here," said Mr. Boffman, when, on returning home, he found Charity by the sick man's bed; "you endanger your own life, and whatever is needful to Charley's comfort, he shall have."

But remonstrance was in vain; she was only braving death at worst, and of that she was not afraid; and as for Charley having all he required, she knew right well it could not be so. How could a strong, well man minister to the needs of one weaker and more dependent than an infant?

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be done by."

"I am but doing as I would be for her and over, the charley husing life in the it was no dream.

Why should we linger any longer, or why longer, or why longer, or why longer any longer, or why l knots an hour .- Greenock Advertiser.

> You'll do better without me. Let me down, Jemmy." Once on terra firms, the Datase, a without me. Let me down, Jemmy." Once on terra firms, the Datase, view of the case was changed. "Now, Jemmy, touch in the Datase was changed." touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him; and now I'll leave you to manage him—I'll walk back."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PEN-The following is a synopsis of the annual re-

ARMY PENSIONS. The number of original applications, and ap-lications for increase of pensions, admitted uring the year ending June 30, 1856, are as 71 Revolutionary pensions, yearly amount 548 widows of the Revolutionary 35,532.02

pensioners, yearly amount -335 widows and orphans, or half-pay pensions, yearly amount 176 invalid do. do. Total yearly amount - \$74,010.65 The arrears due on the above pensions, at the date of issuing the pension-certificates, amount-

The clerk looked as he was directed, and re- From lands ported that that day four weeks came on Thursday.

"Then," said the judge, "Mr. Green, if you please, you will be hung this day four weeks at 12 o'clock."

From customs

Secondary 12 o'clock."

The Attorney General, James Turney, Esq., here interposed, and said: "May it please the court, on occasions of this sort it is usual for courts to pronounce a formal sentence, to remind the prisoner of his perilous condition, to reprove him for his guilt, and to warn him against the judgment in the world to come."

"Oh, Mr. Turney," said the judge, "Mr. Miscellaneous and incidental -From customs - \$16,776,472.64 From lands - 1,837,978.00 288,183.52 18,902,634.16 Making . Balance in the Treasury 1st 73,918,141.46 fiscal year ending June 30th, 92.850.117.47 Receipts from customs were 64,022,863.50 Receipts from lands were Miscellaneous and incidental 8,917,644.93 977,633.03 The actual expenditures of the year were as 16,993,074.36 22,780,721,22 ly towering to a considerable height above the surface. When he dived, his tail appeared to those on board to be from 30 to 40 feet out of

3,872,826.64 19,901,325,45 July, 1856 - 19,901,325.45 The actual receipts into the Treasury for the with while asleep. An estimate of its immense size and power may be formed from the fact of its bringing to a stand-still a deeply-laden ship of 500 tons, sailing at the rate of nearly 10 miscellaneous - 355,3 Making the actual receipts for the first quarter of that year The receipts for the remaining 16,902,539,87 16,902,539.87 72,955,310.57 And, with the actual balance in

the Treasury on the 1st of July, Making the sum of - - 92,856,636,02 for the service of the fiscal year 1857.
The actual expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1857 (viz: the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1856) are 18,675,113.21 The estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the year are set down as follows:

In the second quarter
In the third quarter 17,165,178.76 16,668,121.24 In the fourth quarter Making the actual expenditures for the first quarter, and esti-mated expenditures for the

remaining three quarters Which leaves an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of June, 1857, of -

[The actual expenditures of the first quarter of this year exhibit the sum of \$902,096.63, 40,545.26 and in payment of interest and premium. A like amount is included in the estimates for the expenditure of each of the remaining three

As most of our publications were stereotyped, we propose, for the accommodation of our friends wanting sets, to issue them shortly in a matter, which may be considered desirable for LEWIS CLEPHANE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856. Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

OUR PROSPECTUS. If any of our exchanges see proper to prin our Prospectus, we shall be pleased to receive copies of the paper, marked, so that the cour tesy may not be overlooked. The Prospect

may be found on our third page. TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Collamer, in the Senate, made speech on the President's Message. In the House, after some skirmishing, it we resolved, by a majority of three, that the oath be administered to Mr. Whitfield, and that

be admitted to a seat. THE DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We had intended to say something about the President's Message, but it is needless. The Defence he now sets up, was put forth in his behalf a year ago, on two occasions, but served no other purpose than to quicken public indignation against him. He was tried first by hi Party, and found wanting. The Cincinnat Convention refused to nominate him, or say, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and the South, whom he had served, deserted him, Afterwards the People pronounced a verdict against him, and a respectable man, suspected of being tainted with his policy, could be elected only by persuading the adhering Democra cy of the North that he was no friend to that

Still, so bold and sweeping are his calumnie against the fourteen hundred thousand citizens who voted against his Party, that the Republicans in both Houses of Congress have felt it their duty to expose them and brand them as they deserve.

The general course and tone of the debate on the Message may be understood by the sketch given under our Congressional head The malignant charges, that the Republicans seek to degrade the South, to violate the equality of the States, override the Constitution, to abolish Slavery by Federal action in the slave States, to reach this object by burnings and mas sacre, are effectually refuted, and their author is placed in no enviable light. Southern Senators have publicly thanked him for making them, and attempted to give countenance to them. Will they tell us what effect must such renre sentations have on their slave population? Are death? To what are to be attributed the late insurrectionary movements in the slaveholding States, if not to such inflammatory misrepre sentations? The false charge in this case is a two-edged sword. Do Southern Senators believe that the thirteen hundred and forty thousand citizens who voted for Fremont is the late election, occupy the position assigned them by President Pierce? Then they ought at once to declare their independence of a Union which shelters and gives potency to the action of such incendiaries. If they do not believe so, why give currency to calumnies whose only effect must be to inflame bad passions in the South, mislead one portion of its neople, and disseminate false and dangerous ideas throughout another portion.

The Republicans have defined their position and purposes in their platform, by their speeches and acts, and they are both constitutional and national.

Meantime, we hope the Republican members will not suffer themselves to be put on the defensive. It is well to define clearly their position, and rebuke misrepresentation, but not to be driven to disclaimers and concessions. Their adversaries are in the wrong-many

of them have been guilty of avowing the worst Disunion sentiments-many of them are undisguised Slavery Propagandists. Put them on the defensive, arraign them at the bar of that Squatter Sovereignty, in the long run, would public opinion, let them answer the grave work in favor of the extension of free institucharges preferred against them.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE'S REPORT-REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF .- We publish only the financial part of the report of Secretary Guthrie. The rest of it is devoted to considerations respecting a revision of the Tariff, in which he advises the reduction or removal of duties on wool, salt, &c. Free Trade he believes in, as an abstraction but while other nations tax our commodities. he seems to think we should tax theirs-in other words, while they are foolish enough to tax their consumers, we ought to be foolish enough to tax our consumers. That is the essence of Protection. He takes care to say nothing about the enormous duty on sugar, which has reached so high a price that the poor have hard work to buy a pound, and holds on to the duty on coal and iron: of course-for the duties on sugar, coal, and iron, are kept up alone by a combination of the capitalists of Pennsylvania and of Louisiana, and their sympathizers. To strike at the tax on one, is to aim a blow at all.

We may expect to see some project for a revision of the Tariff brought forward, but Party and local interests have had so much to do with men's views concerning the subject, that we do not anticipate a very wise decision.

OPERATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCI-ATION OF WASHINGTON.

From the Secretary's Report, it appears that this Association published and circulated during the late canvass about 4,000,000 of documents Of Seward's speeches, there were printed about 294,000 copies; of Sumner's, 218,000; of Colfax's, 136,000; of the Kansas Report, 168,000, &c. The Association still maintains its organization, laboring for the efficiency of the Republican Party, caring more for measnres than men.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LECOMPTE. -The Wash ington Star, pretty well informed generally on Cabinet movements, countenances the report that Judge Lecompte has been removed, and Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in his

MR. CONWAY .- We learn that at a recent an nual meeting of the Unitarian Society in this place, the action of a former meeting, in disnissing Mr. Conway, on account of his sermons on Slavery, in its political and moral asots, was confirmed by a majority of five votes.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY

We suppose it will not be denied that am ne voters for Mr. Buchanan, at the late electio were many persons sincerely opposed to the extension of Slavery, and who were induced to ustain him under the impression that his Adinistration would rather favor than counteract the policy of making Kansas a free State. A gentleman, well-versed in the politics of

Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, distinctly stated to us that, to his knowledge, some of the representative men of the Quakers vote for Mr. Buchanan. Such men have their followers; could they have taken Mr. Buchanan on trust, or had they opportunities for confe ing with him?

We know, personally, respectable men, indig nant at the course of things in Kansas, revolted at the idea of extending Slavery, who yet voted for Mr. Buchanan, under the delusion that he would not give any encouragement to the Prop

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Mr Groesbeck, elected to Congress by the Democrats of the second Ohio district, has pledged imself to vote to make Kansas a free Sta Such is the position of Mr. Hickman, a Buchanan member of Congress elected from Pennsylvania, if not that of others of his associates. In the 12th district, New York, Mr. Chamber lain, Democratic candidate, in his letter of ac-

ceptance, says:

"By reference to the proceedings of the convention which nominated me, I discover that allusion was made to the subject of Slavery, and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to say that I am now, and always have been, earnestly opposed to the extension of the institution of Slavery."

The editor of the Independent (N. H.) Dem erat, savs:

"Thousands of men in New Hampshire vot the Buchanan ticket last week, with the solemn vow on their lips, that, unless Kansas be made free State, they will never cast another vote for that party. Many of those men honestly think Buchanan and his party are going to make

The editor of the New York Courier and En nuirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in heir accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, became apparent to the Democratic party. North and South, that if Mr. Buchanan's friends did not repudiate the principles of the Cincin-nati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union he would lese every Northern State. Consults tion was therefore had, among the leaders both sections of the country, and the result was, a determination to claim throughout the North, that Mr. Buchanan is opposed to Slavery-extension and to the admission of Kansacinto the Union as a slave State. In conformity with this determination, every public speaker on the part of the Democracy, in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, declared most solemnly, from the stump, that Mr. Buchanan is opposed to Slavery-extension and to the admission of Konsas as a slave State; and it was these declarations, confirmed by Democratic banners everywhere, bearing the inscription "James Buchanan, FREE Kansas, and FREE Soil," that the States named were carried for the Democratic candidate. This fact is conceded on all hands, and it is especially insisted upon by the Northern Demtion and full concurrence of the South, who plainly discovered that, without resort being

had to such a course, their defeat was certain.' And, since the election, we hear the Pittsburgh Post, the old Democratic organ in that

"Before another Presidential election occur Kansas will be a State of the Union-State, and one of the most thriving of the whole Confederacy. It is probable, also, that Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon, will become States of the Union, within the next four years. Six new States, and all free States. Thirty-seven stars will be seen on our national banners then. And these six new States will all be free from Slavery. The free States will then number twenty-two, having orty-four Senators in Congress. In the me me both Texas and Nebraska may be divi-They are far too large, and a division has always been contemplated. It is quite probable that, upon a division of Texas, its orthwestern portion will become a free State and its southern and eastern portions form two slave States. A Missouri editor, not long ago, said that if Kansas became a free State by

will of its people, Slavery would be abolished in Missouri before ten years. We hope the prediction will be verified, and believe it will be. The signs of the times point to a glorious future for this country. It has passed one peril of late, and has now a bright prospect of

All this shows a lamentable ignorance; but shows, too, how the Democratic Party at the North was rallied for Mr. Buchanan. The masses were induced to believe that his election would not harm the cause of Free Kansas, would not promote Slavery Propagandism, but

How many were deluded in a similar way into the support of General Pierce! How many of those, then deceived, rallied to the Republican standard in the late conflict! Four years more, when the honest masses shall have found them selves again deceived, where will be the Demo cratic Party?

Mr. Buchanan will be called upon to favor the annexation of Nicaragua; to wink at fili-The last item is thus distinctly put down in the Institutions! Richmond (Va.) Whig:

"At least four of the Territories are expected present themselves for admission as free States uring Mr. Buchanan's Administration. We take it that the South will endeavor to keep pace with this movement by making an equal number of slave States out of Texas and California. Northern Democracy will come up like men the Northern Democracy will come up take men, and vote for slave States pari passu with free States, we will take back every hard word we ever said about them in our lives. If they fail to do it, then it will be time enough to fall back upon Mr. Rhett's scheme of a Southern Confederacy, and see what can be made out of it. If the North degrade us to a position of inferiority and dependence, we will have no other remeda!"

at its head, must violate the laws of Nature, common sense, common decency, to keep slave States equal in number to free States, or the South will fall back on Disunion! As to Cuba, we have a very distinct intima-

tion, in the Washington Union, of what is expected of Mr. Buchanan : "The Government of the United St

"The Government of the United States has never interfered, and we feel assured will never interfere, with the internal affairs of Mexico or Central America, for any other purpose than that of counteracting the intrigues and encroachments of foreign Powers, and fostering their new-born freedom. With respect to Cuba, the case is quite different; nor do we think it will injure the reputation of Mr. Bachanan or any other American statesman, to be suspected of a desire to emancipate that fine island from colonial vassalage, and (if such is the wish of the inhabitants) to admit it as a member of this Confederation. It is not fit that the key of the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of an conteneration. It is not not not that the key of the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of an enemy, or one who is the mere tool of our enemies. The North and West, equally with the South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

We continue, on our fourth page, extracts keeping our readers well informed of the ideas and projects occupying the minds of our Southern fellow-citizens. The topics discussed are, Land Grants to the New States, Foreign Immigration, Southern Filibustering, Plans for Building up Southern Commerce, the Southern Commercial Convention. The reader will ob erve that the discussions are generally section al, never lose sight of the question of political power, and are marked by jealousy of the free States, to which are imputed deeds and purposes of aggression.

Land Grants to New States .- The Richmone Whig assails the policy of granting lands to the new States, and carefully excludes any reference o the fact that the new slaveholding States have shared, equally with the free, the benefits of this policy. By the act of September 4, 1841, grant of 500,000 acres, for purposes of interna improvement, was made to each of the following States-Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississip pi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida Iowa, and Wisconsin. Since then, the bills ranting lands for railroad purposes have embraced equally the free and slave States of the West, so that the assault made on the North western States, as if they monopolized the Fed eral bounty, is dictated simply by that sectional spirit which characterizes the Southern Press If the Western free States have derived mor benefit from these grants than the Western slave States, it is owing to the use by the former, o what the Whig has sneeringly denominated "hireling labor"—in other words, to "free so ciety," which the learned philosophers of Rich mond assure us is "a failure."

Foreign Immigration .- To this cause chiefly the Whig and several of its associates attribut the rapid growth of the political power of the North. Had it not been for this, say they, the South would have retained its ascendency in the Federal Councils. They insist, therefore that the laws respecting naturalization be abrorogated, or essentially modified, so as to cut off this source of power to the free States, and in this wise policy doubtless they expect to find co-workers among Northern Know Nothings, supposed to be equal to any amount of self

But the delusion of the Whig in regard to the source of the greater political power of the free States must be dispelled.

In 1790, the slave States, so-called, contained white population of 1,271,488, the free States, 1,900,976, showing a difference in favor of the latter of 629,488. In 1850, that difference had secome 7.108.2321 Is this owing to foreign mmigration? The following concise state nent in the Compendium of the Census fo 1850 shall answer the question: "There are now 726,450 persons living in

aveholding States who are natives of nonlaveholding States, and 232,112 persons living n non-slaveholding States who are natives of laveholding States. There are 1,860,397 persons of foreign birth in the non-slavehol States, and 378,205 in the slaveholding. There are, then, 494,338 more natives of non-slave-holding States in slaveholding States than there are slaveholding in the non-slaveholding States, while there are 1,488,192 more persons of fo eign birth in the non-slaveholding States: which gives less than a million more persons residing n non-slaveholding States, who were not bor here, than in the slaveholding States, nearly all of which are white inhabitants. The diff ference is nearly 4,000 in the aggregate, to and is not therefore due to this cause.

Filibustering .- The key to Southern filibus tering, the Richmond Whig finds in the appre hension of political degradation by the numerical power of the North. It is not because the Southern People love deeds of violence, or are grasping in their ambition, that they seek the extension of their territory, but because they are anxious to maintain equality with the North. Hence their projects in relation to Cuba and Central America! The idea at the bottom of all such speculations is an equilibrium in the Senate. As to population, all the acquisitions of territory the South may be able to make will not bring it up to the North. The free States have more than double the white population, not because they have more territory-for they have less-but because their institutions are free. By examining the returns of the popular vote in 1852 and at the late election, it will be found, too, that the free States have three times more voters than the slave States. No device can remedy this inc. quality, or prevent its increase. The numerical superiority in the House of Representatives must become greater and greater, should the slave territory of the Union be doubled. The restless managers of Southern politics know this, and therefore they seek an equilibrium

in the Senate. By the admission of California, this was de stroyed-by the admission of Kansas as a slave State, this may be restored-and then, by means of proposed States in Texas, the Gadsden purchase, Cuba, and Nicaragua, they may be able to balance Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and limitations on the latter are prescribed by writ-Nebraska. While the slave States are organized by their politicians in this sectional spirit, for purely sectional purposes, the pursuit of which necessarily and at all times involves the discussion of the Question of Slavery, under every aspect, in all its bearings, the free States bustering on Cuba; and to co-operate with the are denounced by them, and by the Presidents Slaveholders in preparing new slave States to whom they contrive to elect, as being engaged keep pace with the increase of new free States. in a sectional warfare against the South and its

Commercial Projects .- The reader will be somewhat amused with the profound disquisitions on the ways and means of attaining commercial greatness. The problem to be demon strated is, how a slaveholding and planting community shall do its own commerce. Why not? It raises the stuff for exportation-why not build the ships for carrying it? It grows cottonwhy not, ships? It has plenty of slaves-why not, plenty of sailors? It abounds in planters-

and Boston. Meantime, they refer the great subject to vannah, which has been incubating the last jects which have lately been submitted to the &c., &c. public. Conspicuous among them is that of Dudley Mann, for the establishment of a line of steamships from some harbor in the Chesapeake to Milford Haven, in England, which he has no doubt would succeed triumphantly. Size of steamers, 1,000 feet, tonnage 30,000fire-proof, water-proof, rock-proof-will carry 30,000 bales of cotton, and 4,000 passengers each; cross the Atlantic in seven days; and, in due time, supersede all other freight and passenger vessels between the New and Old Worlds! Another project, still more remarkable, is broached by the South Side (Va.) Democrat, a fire-eating, strict-construction,

equally for trade or fight, at its own expense and then to loan them to the Northern and Southern States equally, on condition that they shall man, officer, and use them, according to the principles of the equality and sovereignty of the States. We are not jesting. Read our fourth page carefully, and you will find that we have not told you the half.

The Savannah Convention .- As to the Con ention that is to meet at Savannah on the 8th of this month, there is some difference of opinon in the South. The corporate authorities lelegates. The Disunion Governors have been foremost in appointing large delegations. Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says it will probably give sanction to Walker's mission in Central America. The Alexandria Sentinel repels the mputation of political purposes; but is cer-

tainly not sustained in this position by a reference to the acts of the last Convention, to the the ensuing Convention will meet, or to the we showed a few weeks since, many of the haracteristic ideas of the Disunion Party. For the National Era.

THE CONQUEST OF FINLAND.* Across the frozen marshes The winds of Autumn blow And the fen-lands of the Wette

But where the low, gray headland Look o'er the Baltic brine A bark is sailing in the track Of England's battle-lin No wares hath she to barter She saileth not for pleasure

he saileth not for gain

But, still by isle or mainland

Where'er the British cannon Outspake the ancient Amptma At the gate of Helsingfors: Why comes this ship a-spying

In the track of England's w "God bless her." said the coast-gr The holy angels trim the sails

"Where'er she drops her anchor The peasant's heart is glad; Where'er she spreads her parting

" Each wasted town and hamlet She visits to restore; To roof the shattered cabia, And feed the starving poor

"The sunken boats of fishers, The foraged beeves and grain The spoil of flake and storehous The good ship brings again. "And so to Finland's sorrow

The sweet amend is made, As if the healing hand of Chris Upon her wounds were laid Then said the gray old Amptma

"The will of God be done! The battle lost by England's hate, By England's love is won! " We braved the iron tempes

That thundered on our shore; But when did kindness fail to find "No more from Aland's ramparts Shall warning signal come, Nor startled Sweaborg hear again

The roll of midnight dr "Beside our fierce Black Eagle

" For Finland, looking seaward No coming foe shall scan; And the holy bells of Abo Shall ring, 'Good-will to man

"Then row thy boat, oh, fisher! In peace on lake and bay And thou, young maiden, dance Around the poles of May! "Sit down, old men, together.

Old wives, in quiet spin : Is the brother of the Finn!

late letter from England, in the Friend's Reys: "Joseph Surge, with a companion, Tho y, has been visiting the shores of Finland, to amount of mischief and loss to poor and Ferers, occasioned by the gun-boats of the

SOVEREIGNTY AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

The New York Herald thinks it has found plain contradiction in the Republican Platorm. It remarks-"In one paragraph, it says. 'Congress has sovereign power over the Territories,' and in the most, it says, ' We deny the authority of Congress to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United

There is no contradiction in this, unless Sovereign Power" has authority to do anything it pleases. Is this true? Does "Sovereignty, as applied to any Human Power, imply Abso

Original Sovereignty in the United State resides in the People—derivative Sovereignty in the Governments instituted by them. The ten Constitutions, and power not conveyed by them is withheld. The limitations on the former are unwritten, but not the less bindingthey are precisely such as are imposed on the action of every man, in society or not-the law of Right-the law of Justice. The Sovereign People have no authority, in virtue of their Sovereignty, to compel me to worship at any particular altar, to subscribe to any form of faith, to take away my life, or liberty, without crime threatening their lives or liberties, or to deprive me of my property without my consent, or without compensation. Congress, as their agent, has Sovereignty in the Territories, but it has no power not conveyed by the Constitution under which it exists. This Constitution does not give it power to establish Slavery, nor is it implied, under the general grant, which confers authority on it to make all needful rules and regulations concerning why not in merchants, shippers, skippers? It the Territory or other property of the United has the best harbors in the world—why not States—for the establishment is Slavery is not whiten them with its own canvass? The politi- needful to the settlement or prosperity of the cians are puzzled, but they have at last come Territories. Not only has it no power to estabto the conclusion that nothing more is needed lish the institution, it is virtually prohibited than attention to the subject: Let the South from doing it, by the Preamble to the Constiwill, and it shall be done: Steam-lines shall tution, which declares that the object in formspring up as if by enchantment, and Norfolk ing the Union is to establish justice, and exand Charleston shall soon supplant New York | tend the blessings of liberty, and by the article in the Amendments which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or the Southern Convention about to meet at Sa- property, without due process of law. Its sovereign power is restrained not only on this wenty years, and hatched nothing so far but point, but on others. For example, Congress weighty resolutions: and they respectfully ask | can make no law respecting an establishment that body to take into consideration divers pro- of religion, or abridging the right of petition,

Absolute Sovereignty is in God: nsurpe Sovereignty, claiming to be Absolute, finds its epresentative in the Czar. Rightful Original vereignty is in the People of a Community, but is always limited by the Higher Law-Do Justice and Love Mercy. Derivative Sov ereignty is in the Federal Government and the State Governments, restrained in all, not only by the higher law, but by written Constitution To say, therefore, in general terms, that Con gress has sovereign power over the Territories. but cannot give legal authority to Slavery therein, is just as reasonable, as to say that Congress has sovereign power over the Terrimen of the Democratic Party think of these things, and prepare for a crisis which seems inevitable.

Democrat, a fire-construction, strict-construction, description of Discussion and of Petition.

Congress has sovereign power over the Term where, contemplated its abolit tories, but cannot legalize an establishment of those States in which seems into through any insurrectionary of Discussion and of Petition.

Mr. Seward did not know the first state of those States in which seems into through any insurrectionary of Discussion and of Petition.

FREE DISCUSSION IN THE SOUTH.

"The Democracy North and South propose to place the Northern and Southern forms of society on an equal footing, and to permit the people to select that which experience and calm discussion shall determine to be best. * * * The Democracy are not afraid to trust the people—are not afraid of the results of free discus-sion and satisfactory experience."—Richmond Va.) Enquirer. There is no free discussion in the South, and

the Enquirer knows it. There is no freedom of political action, and the Enquirer knows it of Nashville, Tennessee, suspect it of Disun- Mr. Underwood, a large farmer in Virginia, ionism or Demagoguism, and refuse to send was driven from the State, because he attended was driven from the State, because he attended the Convention in Philadelphia that nominated Frement. A public meeting was called, to the firm and decided hope, that there was a ted Fremont. A public meeting was called, to take measures for the expulsion of George Rye

public sentiment yet remaining at the North,
which was ready to unite with the South in the from Woodstock, an old Virginian, for the same offence, but it failed to intimidate him. Capt. desire to perpetuate the Union; and by the aid of that public sentiment in the North, he be-Stannard, a commission merchant in Norfolk, for attempting to vote for Fremont, was insulted, driven from the polls, and compelled to haracter of the committee under whose call hide himselftill he could leave the State. Thousands of German voters in Baltimore would anguage of the call itself, which embodies, as have voted for Fremont, but fear deterred them. The Fremont voters of North Carolina could not get their tickets printed in that State. The Germans of St. Louis, in favor of Fremont, could not persuade their brethren in Missouri, outside of the city, to form an electoral ticket. on account of Border Ruffienism Professor Hedrick, a native of North Carolina, and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, was dismissed from his chair in the North Carolina University, insulted by "the Democracy" of which the Enquirer boasts, and constrained to leave the State, because he had avowed, in temperate language, sentiments in opposition to the extension of Slavery. The Charleston Mercury and the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, in articles copied by the Richmond Enquirer, call upon Virginia and North Carolina to "spew out" Messrs. Botts and Rayner, and others like them, who have boldly stood up against the Disunion Party, and denounced the project of a Dissolution, in the event of Fremont's

We might multiply such cases ad infinitum. The Slave Power is as despotic as the Hapsburgh tyrant. It crushes out freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of action. A man in the South who asserts and uses his rights as a freeman, must take his life in his hand. God's sun shines not on a more absoute and detestable oppression.

The proceedings in the House in relation to Mr. Whitfield, commenced Monday, the first day of the session, were continued from day to day, (with the exception of Wednesday, when Mr. Clayton's death being announced, the usual resolutions were passed, and the House adiourned.) till Friday. The Republicans, having a majority at first, were able to prevent Mr. Whitfield from taking his seat. On the question, "Shall the oath of office be administered to the Delegate elect from the Territory of Kansas, upon the credentials he has presented?' the vote stood-yeas 97, nays 104-Haven and Clark of New York, and Barclay of Pennsylvania, voting with the Republicans in the negative; the Fillmore men, with the exception of Haven, voting with the Buchanan Party in the affirmative. This Party, determined to delay matters till its absentees could arrive, at once resorted to parliamentary expedients, so much in use of late years, to prevent the motion to ceeded, until Friday, when, finding itself in a majority, it was anxious to come to a final vote. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Grow, to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Whitfield, the vote stood - yeas 108, nays 111 - Messrs. Moore and Harrison of Ohio, and the Fillmore men. except Mr. Haven, voting with the Democrats in the negative. The question recurring on the motion to reconsider, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee moved the previous question: but this time the Republicans were not ready, and Mr. Giddings moved a call of the House. Finding that it was useless to press the matter to a mmediate vote, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pro posed the postponement of the question until Tuesday at one o'clock, and this was agreed to The members then, amidst much good-na

red confusion, proceeded to draw for seats The first name drawn from the box was that of Mr. Whitfield, the Delegate elect from Kansas The announcement was received with great aughter and clapping of hands, and with shouts of "He has no right to a seat." At half-past three o'clock, the House adjourned."

The Senate, with the exception of one day, Wednesday, when speeches were made and olutions passed in memory of John M. Clayon,) was occupied with a spirited debate on so much of the President's Message as opened the Question of Slavery.

Of this debate, we have room only for the ollowing sketch:

Slavery Debate in the United States Senate Washington, Dec. 2 .- The annual message f the President was received and read. Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution, that the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand additional opies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Hale could not permit this occasion t ss without saying that he regarded the mes sage as a very extraordinary and unprecedented one. The Chief Magistrate, in common with other citizens, had the right to come befor the Senate whenever he had auything which hi interest or duty required him to present; but he must come as every other citizen did, b be must coincide as every other chash with so petition or memorial. The only other means by which he could come before Congress was in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution which requires him from time to time to give information on the state of the Union, and rec information on the state of the Union, and re ommend to their consideration such measure

as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

But he regarded it as an abuse of that privilege for the President to arraign those citizens of the free States who had thought proper to exercise their constitutional rights of suffrage in a manner different from that which the President are forced. dent preferred.

The President had gone further than that

and charged these people in the free States with the high offence of endeavoring to usurp the power of this Government. That was the la guage. To usurp, according to lexicographers, was to seize by force, without right. He had to say that he had observed no attempt in any section of the country, and last and least of a in that section to which the President refer to seize upon the power of this covernment, ex-cept by the regular constitutional discharge of their obligations and duties as citizens, by going to the polls and voting according to their convictions of duty. No portion of the people North had ever said they would refuse to sub-mit to the result of the election, whoever might be the successful candidate. He was there-fore nuvilling to vote to circulate throughor fore unwilling to vote to circulate throughou the country any such unfounded charges.
So far as he knew, there was nobody of any

onsequence who desired to interfere with the astitution of Slavery in the States.

Mr. Brown thanked the President for his fidelity in sounding the voice of warning against the supporters of Fremont with the inter of abolishing Slavery everywhere; and in

Seward and Wilson.

Mr. Hale repeated, he had never met an individual who advocated the doctrine that Congress had the power to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. There were no doubt much gress had the power to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. There were, no doubt, such persons, but their numbers and influence were very small. He had no doubt the language used, relative to the abolition of Slavery everywhere, contemplated its abolition by the consent of those States in which it existed, and set through any inventions or movement.

speeches Mr. Brown alluded, but what he had said on the subject of Slavery had not been said in a corner. His speeches had been gathered together and published in three volumes by Mr. Redfield, of New York, and the Senator

could find his opinions expressed there fully. So far as he was concerned, he was willing those issues, imperfectly settled now, should be left open until 1860, for the people to deter Mr. Mason said, constant agitation upon the abject of Slavery had brought the people of the South to the conviction that the preserva-tion of that institution rested with themselves As one of the representatives of the South, he desired to say he took no further interest in it

lieved the Union would be preserved. was recognised by the Constitution as an exist-ing social institution, and was not only pro-tected by the duty being imposed on the Gov-ernment to render fugitives up to their masters, but was the element of political power in rep it existed had the same right to its expansion that they had to its peaceable enjoyment within their own borders. To endeavor to restrict this expansion was to trench upon their rights, in violation of the spirit of the Mr. Wilson stated that he had never ente

tained nor expressed an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States, nor had he ever uttered the sentiment that sume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dissented from its conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Mr. Spooner in opinion, and they had voted for Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The positions assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Trumbull remarked, that when Senators said that he and his friends wished to interfer with the rights of the States, they imputed to them that to which they had solemnly declared

their opposition. It was just such remarks as they had listened to from the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] that were alienating one section of the Union from the other.

Did the Senator wish the North to interfe with the institutions of the South, and fasten on the Northern people sentiments that the disavow everywhere and on all occasions This message contained a most unwarrante assumption as to fact, for the President undertook to say that the Missouri act of 1820 was obsolete and unconstitutional. Where did he get his authority for the assertions? The Supreme Court of the United States declared, with regard to the power of the Federal and State

Mr. Cass (interrupting.) I never heard of it Mr. Trumbull sent for the first volume of J Peters's reports, and read, from page 546, the opinion pronounced by Judge Marshall in the case of the American Insurance Company against Canter, the sentence: "In legisla or them, (the Territories,) Congress exercise he combined power of the General and Stat Governments.'

Mr. Cass remarked, "It asserts no power."
Mr. Trumbull inquired whether there was not sufficient power therein to keep Slavery out of the Territories Mr. Cass responded, "No, unless the powe

was found in the Constitution."

Mr. Trumbull insisted that the power was broad and unqualified. Congress formerly exercised it, and it was a new discovery to say that Congress did not possess it now. In alluding to a remark of Mr. Mason, that if the Republican party had executed what they aime at it would have led to a dissolution of the Union, immediate and eternal-Mr. Trumbull also said that the Republican

had avowed no principles, excepting those de-clared by Jefferson, Washington, and Monroe Was it any cause for a dissolution of the Union that a particular man was elected President? The Senator from Virginia did not contend for that. Neither Colonel Fremont nor any other person could be elected, except in a constitu-tional mode; and if so elected, would that be cause for a dissolution of the Union? If so, the Constitution contained within itself the ele ments of destruction. It was a lawless assumption of the Presiden

and Senators to attribute to the great Republican party hostility to the rights of the States or to the institution of Slavery in any State though they declare the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territory of the United

Finally, without taking the question on the otion to print, the Senate adjourned.

The Northern and Western counties of Penn ylvania gave Fremont 21,429 plurality over Suchanan, and 15,092 majority over Buchanas and Fillmore. The totals are-Fremont 79,167, Buchanan 57,738, Fillmore 5,737. It was Philadelphia, which a fire-eating correspondent of century. Our writers and speakers would gain Leavenworth, for the purpose of setting mails the New Orleans Delta commends to Southern merchants in preference to Baltimore, that decided Pennsylvania in favor of Buchanan. We hope the Northern and Western counties will living representative. at once take the lead in forming an efficient Republican organization, without suffering themselves to be embarrassed by the temporizing or compromising portions of the State.

REGISTERED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

A letter has been communicated to both Houses of Congress, from the Secretary State, transmitting from the Superintendent of Statistics an abstract of returns of American seamen, registered in the several ports of entry of the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1856. From this report, we exract two recapitulatory statements, one exhib-ting the number of American seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United ates during the year; the other showing the number of the same registered in the United States during the last seventeen years, respect ively, from October 1, 1839, to October 1 856-both statements distinguishing the tive from the naturalized: Exhibit of the number of American Seamer

registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year ending Sept.

| 30, 1856. | | | | | 31 - 1 |
|----------------|---|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| States. | | c | Native itizens. | Naturalized citizens. | Total. |
| Maine - | | | 1,069 | 23 | 1,092 |
| New Hampshir | е | | 66 | - | 66 |
| Massachusetts | | | 3,950 | 88 | 4,038 |
| Rhode Island | | 100 | 255 | 4 | 259 |
| New York | | | 836 | 42 | 878 |
| Pennsylvania | | | 673 | 31 | 704 |
| Maryland | | | 61 | 5 | 66 |
| Virginia - | | | 387 | 1 | 388 |
| North Carolina | - | | 41 | m' -CV | 41 |
| Georgia | | | 113 | | 113 |
| Florida | | | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| Alabama | | | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Louisiana | | | 377 | 57 | 434 |
| Total | | | 7,859 | 257 | 8,116 |

from October 1, 1839, to Octob

| ized. | | | 1 10 5 10 10 10 | | |
|----------|------|-----|------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Year end | iing | | Native citizens. | Naturalized citizens. | 100 |
| ept. 30, | 1840 | | - 7,951 | 140 | 8,09 |
| Do. | 1841 | | - 9,015 | 148 | 9,16 |
| Do. | 1842 | | - 7,738 | 160 | 7,89 |
| Do. | 1843 | | - 7,084 | 92 | 7,17 |
| Do. | 1844 | | - 8,220 | 147 | 8,36 |
| Do. | 1845 | | - 8,450 | 129 | 8,57 |
| Do. | 1846 | | - 8,018 | 105 | 8,12 |
| Do. | 1847 | | - 6,867 | 122 | 6,98 |
| Do. | 1848 | | - 8,159 | 92 | 8,25 |
| Do. | 1849 | | - 9,843 | 241 | 10,08 |
| Do. | 1850 | | - 8,998 | 193 | 9,19 |
| Do. | 1851 | | - 8,565 | 171 | 8,73 |
| Do. | 1852 | | - 9,863 | . 286 | 10,14 |
| Do. | 1853 | . ; | - 9,010 | 253 | 9,26 |
| Do. | 1854 | | - 8,617 | 302 | 8,91 |
| Do. | 1855 | | - 9,386 | 300 | 9.68 |
| Do. | 1856 | | - 7,859 | 257 | 8,11 |
| | | | | | |

NEGROES HUNG .- Louisville, Dec. 8 negroes were hung at Dover, Tenn., for bein implicated in the conspiracy for rebellion amon

The Rebiely.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS BY LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY. We have just received from the Publishers.

Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, the following valuable Publications: LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS, by CHARLES FRANCE

The former volumes we have noticed at length. Those before us complete one of the most imortant and valuable works ever issued from he American press. The "general correspondence," continued

nd closed in the tenth volume, ranges from the year eighteen hundred and eleven to eighteen yet, as he is an American states; hundred and twenty-six, the last year of the life of Mr. Adams. It comprises his interesting and varied correspondence with Jefferson, and his series of letters to William Tudor, containing profoundly interesting reminiscences of the volution, and of the events and characters that initiated the great movement. The more we read of old John Adams, the more we feel that he was the very soul of the Revolution His letters are fascinating-every word is in stinct with life-they show his intensity, his ever-abounding energy and activity. He had itality enough for a dozen ordinary men.

The biographical portion of the work worthy of all praise. The first part of it, occuoying about eighty-nine pages, and bringing own the narrative to the year 1770, is from the pen of John Quincy Adams; the rest, the main, and, we may add, by far the more interesting part, is the work of Charles Francis Adams who has executed the task with an ability worthy of the subject. Clearly understanding the character of his grandfather; ardently sympathizing with his lofty spirit of independence: horoughly informed in regard to his acts and hose of his cotemporaries, and their relations to each other: keen in his insight into human nature; careful in his investigation of evidence: inflexible in his devotion to Truth; comprehe sive in his views, and withal an accomplished scholar, he has given to the Public one of the finest and most valuable biographies of modern times. In this connection we cannot help renarking, that it is a shame to Massachusetts hat a man, bearing the honored name of Adams, and inheriting so many of the great qualities of that revolutionary family, should be absent at such a crisis from the Federal

Councils. From the same Publishers we have receive the following volumes of their admirable edition of the British Poets: POEMS OF SKELTON. 3 volumes

POEMS OF HOOD. 4 volumes. POEMS OF HERICK. 2 volumes. POEMS OF SHAKSPEARE. 1 volume POEMS OF DONNE. 1 volume. POEMS OF VAUGHAN, 1 volume The series to which these volumes belo embraces a complete collection of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth-the whole works of the most distinguished, with elections from the minor, authors, accompa-

nied with biographical critical and historical notices-edited by T. J. Child, Hamilton Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College. The volumes, 16mo, are peculiarly neat; the paper, typography, and mechani cal execution, are exceedingly beautiful: and the editorship is marked by care, scholarly ability, and taste. Each work may be bought separately, neatly bound in the style of Pickering's Aldine Poets, or in black cloth, gilt lettered, at 75 cents a volume. Sixty-sever olumes have already been printed. BRITISH ESSAVISTS

The same enterprising Publishers are doing the American Public a great service, by issuing a uniform edition—size and appearance like those of the British Poets—of the British Essayists, in thirty-eight volumes, and comprising the Tattler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Ad venturer. World, Connoisseur, Idler, Mirror, Lounger, Observer, and Looker-on, with prefaces, historical and biographical, by A. Chalmers, F. S. A. Apart from the intrinsic claims of thes

tandard works, the beautiful style and reasonable price of this edition give it special claims to favor. As this century is characterized by novel-writing, so was the eighteenth by essaywriting. Novels constitute the body of our light literature-newspapers, magazines, and reviews, contain a great deal of fine writing, full of thought and energy, but it is only now and Surveyor General Calhoun, has called a Comme then a real essay appears, in the style of the last tion of the Law and Order party to assemble point and polish, without impairing their vigor, right. Is the Surveyor General paid out of the if they would consult more frequently the es- Treasury for overseeing the Governor and by savists of the last century, of whom we have no king care of Kansas generally? Mr. Spense

FOREIGN.

Dates by the Arabia from Liverpool, to the 22d of Movember. We can find scarcely any thing of importance. The rumors unfavorable to the continuance of the Anglo-French alli ance have disappeared, causing a rise of nearly one per cent. in the funds. In Paris, too, there

cers, to examine thoroughly the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between these points, to ascertain the best place for laying and landing the submarine telegraph cable. Some trouble is apprehended in Spain. An

ga, on the 18th, but was soon suppressed. By some it was said to be Republican, by others, a mere smuggling affair. The Prussian correspondence of Berlin says "We learn, from a good source, that the last

insurrectionary movement took place at Mala-

notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria, fix the 10th of December as the period when those Powers will bring the question of the Sound dues before the Germanic Diet. In the event of either representations being unat tended by the Danish Government, it is an nounced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark as the price of redeeming the Sounce Denmark, as the price of redeeming the Sound dues, a capital sum, calculated on an annua revenue of £45,000. The British at presen pay £70,000 yearly, as passing tolls." The London Times thus comments on the result of our election:

"Mr. Buchanan was elected President on the 4th, and will shortly be Chief Magistrate of the nited States. So ends the long struggle which onvulsed the Union during many months. The nestions as to the preponderance of the slavequestions as to the preponderance of the slave-holding power and the extension of Slavery into new Territories, are resolved in a manner un-favorable to the hopes of the North, and that great portion of the English community which sympathized with Northern policy and tradisympathized with Notestaria policy and tradi-tions. But not only is the fate of Kansas de-cided by this event, but the foreign policy of the Union must be held to be deeply influenced in a sense contrary to the wishes of the mode-rate men, both at home and in Europe.

"It cannot be forgotten, that Mr. Buchanan, when minister to this country, gave but little assistance to a peaceful sattlement. assistance to a peaceful settlement of the quitions that had arisen between America and land. It has been thought, and not with reason, that Lord Clarendon's endeavors to son, that Lord Clarendon's endeavors to ter-nate more than one dispute, were baffled by the American representative, not with any wish to involve the two countries in war—an event which he probably thought no amount of acri-mony could bring about—but because he saw in the continuance of this angry spirit an electioneering advantage to himself in his candidateship for the Presidency.

"Nor can it be forgotten, that at the Ostend
Conference, where doctrines entirely subver-

sive of the commonest rights of nations promulgated, and where Mr. Buchanas to principal part, the acquisition of Cubs, by most any means, was adopted by the Cu most any means, was adopted bence, as a keystone of a true Am man's foreign policy, and it may be infered analogy that aggression on other American

States with valuable ports or terrifollow in due course. "With respect, therefore, to the event vinas just taken place, we can only reparable observations which we made when the peasans election showed it was imminest cannot pretend to judge public men Union, except by the light which their

tions and the opinions of their conish. Neither would it become mmoderate joy or regret at the result mestic political contest in a foreign confession, and, by the common recountrymen, holds views inconsiste independence of certain neighboring we cannot but think that, so far, the ment of his claims by a majority of his trymen, is, in fact, to be viewed with rep may re-assure the world, however, to find the Northern States, which have been so by the contest, are disposed, now that a over, to pay willing obedience to the new line trate and Government which he

LIVERPOOL MARKETS Liverpool, Nov. 21 .- The Brokers' quotes cotton as remaining quiet and unclus excepting the lower qualities, which had clined \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Sales of the week, \$31,000 bale cluding 1,900 on speculation, and 1,800 port; Orleans middling, 6 15-16d.; cluding 1,900 on speculation, and 1,800 for port; Orleans middling, 6 15-16d.; Upin middling, 6 5d. The market closed of Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour had deal 1e.; canal flour, 30 @ 33e.; Southern 34e.; Ohio, 35 @ 36e. Wheat had deal 3d.; red, 8 @ 9s.; white, 9s. 2d. @ 9s.; Corn was quiet, and not quotably channixed, 33s. 6d.; yellow, 34s.; white, 34@ Provisions were very dull. Money was dealy easier; canals for morey was dedly easier; consols for money were qu 931, and on account at 93 (@ 931. stocks were steady.

ANOTHER.-While the Republican

are bringing out the Disunionists of the they ought not overlook Mr. Clingman, of N Carolina, who, in a speech delivered at chanan celebration meeting, held at Tam Hall, New York, on the 26th Novem clared, (as reported in the New York R of November 27th,) "If John C. Fremo triumphed, it would have been the destr and ruin of the Constitution of the coan come from the South, and you will perha that I hold extreme opinions; but M Fillmore, a man whom I greatly respect fr patriotic and statesman-like talents, sa same thing at Albany. He said that the who thought that the South would subm governed by Fremont, was guilty of foll madness. The success of Fremont would been the ruin and destruction of this Go ment; the South would not have submitte a moment. It is my deliberate judgment if Fremont had succeeded, it would have volved us in revolution. Do you believe a section of ten or eleven millions of men v submit to be deprived of their privileges? never. If you go back to the Admini of Lord North, you may perceive a sin state of things. It was not believed at time that Congress would resist the stamp It was said that it was the work of only a demagogues. But you know the result. ancestors resisted, and formed a vast Ru which controls the destinies of the West World. They resisted: and so in the manner the South would have resisted."

compton, and ere this, we presume, are ber the reach of Governor Geary. Hayes has be released by Judge Lecompte, and the Government of course must submit. It was not true process was issued by the Judge against Governor for contempt of Court, but they tainly do not work well together. Col. T wearied with inglorious repose in Kansas, la a company of recruits for Walker, for then pose of regenerating Central America, Cuba. Our well-informed correspon Lecompton prison has kept us well-advised this movement. The Grand Jury having bills of indictment against several Pro-Slav men, the Law and Order Party is again i field, incersed at Governor Geary and his quisitoriat Court." the law not being made righteous men, but only for the Free State Si ners. A meeting, under the headship of !

of Ohio, has been appointed Marshal, in the place of Donaldson, resigned. What he is to mains to be seen. Correspondence of the a mri Democrat, De FRANKLIN, K Nov. 25, 185 Last Saturday evening, tairty-one prisoned escaped from the prison in Tecunseh, by thing two holes through the walls with a music bayonet, used in the cells for a candlestick.

They had been confined there nearly a week is vigorous reaction.

The British Government has, at the request of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, ordered a steamer to be fitted out, under efficient officers to examine thoroughly the coest of Iron. going over into Cuba, to revolutionize island, and gain it for the South, and the 800 alone. Col T. has been a filibuster all his li and was once in Cuba under the unfortuing Lopez. He sent Walker the first compan men ever sent from the States. He came Kansas about the same time Col. Buford and ever since he has been identified with roubles; a Pro-Slavery man throughout; go looking; a native of New York; emigrated Florida at the age of twenty-one; mar rich Southern lady; owns slaves, and loves toriety. Chas. Hayes, the alleged murdered David Buffum, has been released on a wi habeas corpus, issued by Judge Lecompte. If Governor submits quietly to the Chief Judis and finds himself unable to do anything in the

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1856 We have Kansas dates to the 26th November Gov. Geary intends retaking the prisoners recently escaped from Lecompton, if they be found. The Grand Jury have found hills indictment against several Pro-Slavery A meeting had been held in consequence. surveyor General Calhoun, Chairman, had nounced Gov. Geary and his inquisit A Law and Order Convention is to be held Leavenworth on the 1st inst. Col. Titus gre notice that all persons desiring to go to Nic gua to rendezvous at St. Louis on the 10th isk from whence a free passage will be furnish o them. After the settlem ent of Central And ican affairs, the purpose is to attend to Cubs BUFFALO, Dec. 5, 1856.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a less dated Lawrence, the 20th ultimo, signed by U. J. A. Harvey and ninety Free State settled lenouncing the Kansas Aid Society as a spect lating concern, originating in Yankeed

From Kansas .- Washington, Dec. special messenger has arrived from Kassibringing despatches from Gov. Geary, relain to the release of Hayes and other matters in sue between himself which are submitted to the cons Administration. Gov. Geary reiterate ful condition of the Territory.

MURDER AT A CARD TABLE.—As a party four persons were card-playing last summorning, at Circleville, Ohio, a dispute much between Thomas Moore and another when Moore caught up a corn-cutter, and list when Moore was a more way.

PO:

NO. 51

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Fillmore Total Buchanan Fillmore

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virginia.—A statem nia, gives Fillmore 60 he counties, about 150 we are unable to fi le. The largest poll as one of our Philadelph ral run have not one-t GOVERNOR'S VOTE the General Assemble

e 27th ultimo. The und to have been cast Madison S. Perry reconstituted S. Walker reconstructions. Majority for Perry FFICIAL VOTE OF FL

ONT FOR 1860 .-Electoral College ddress on Wednesd ne of you will be will make John nited States." ntiment was re agues with prolong

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Dec. 6. - A m, Dec. Kansas, id from Kansas, r. Geary, relative

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Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, desired to know

POLITICAL. OFFICIAL RETURNS. NEW HAMPSHIRE. 31.891 Fillmore 408 69,890 VERMONT. Fremont . 39,963 Buchanan Scattering - 51,161 Total MASSACHUSETTS - 108,190 Fremont Buchanan 19,726 Fillmore Scattering - 170,162 CONNECTICUT Buchanan 34,995 Fillmore . 2.605 Total - 80,335 RHODE ISLAND. - 11,379 Buchanan 6.580 1,663 Fillmore Total - 19,622 NEW YORK. - 275,440 - 195,314 Buchanan 124,206

594,960 NEW JERSEY - 28,307 47,412 Buchanan . 24,091 Total - 99,810 PENNSYLVANIA. Buchanan -. 230,500 Press. Fusion Fremont -55,891 203,338 Fillmore straight Fremont straight Gerrit Smith Ruehanan's majority over all Buchanan's majority over Fusion 65,319 Fremont's majority over Fillmore OHIO - 187,497

Buchanan - 28,125 - 157 Total - 387,237 Fremont over Buchanan, 16,594. INDIANA. Fremont -- 94,376 11 Fillmore -- 22,386 - 235,434 MICHIGAN. Fremont -- 71.162 Fillmore -15.061 Total - 138,512 ILLINOIS. - 96.180 Buchanan 105,344 37,451 - 238,975 Total Bissell, R. 111.372 106,643 Morris, K. N. 19,241 237.256 IOWA. 44.127 Fremont -Fillmore . . 9.444 Total 89.812 WISCONSIN. 66,092 Fillmore 579 - 119,407 Total MARYLAND. Buchanan - 39,115

cer, for the pu America, then well-advised ry having foun ral Pro-Slaver 47,462 is again in ry and his "I 281 ing made Total - 86,858 Free State Si Majority against Buchanan, 8,357. eadship of M DELAWARE. alled a Convento assemble a 2,083 1.530 setting matters 2,344 2,020 paid out of the 8.003 6.175 ernor and ta Mr. Spencer Buchanan's plurality over Filmore, 1,828. Suchanan's majority over all, 1,522. Marshal, in the Total - 14,484 What he is re NORTH CAROLINA. 46,764 Nov. 25, 1856. 36,609 one prisoner - 83,373 with a mus GEORGIA. - 56.417 nearly a week, 42,352 States nfantry is about teleave - 98,769 He stys, ALABAMA. ht, he inter - 46,639 ize the 28,552 h, and the Sou Total - 75,191 the unfortuna LOUISIANA. st company o - 22,164 - 20,709 lal. Buford d tified with th Total - 42.873 ughout; goo : emigrated MISSOURI. one; married to - 58,160 - 48,521 l murderer ed on a writ - 106.681 Chief Justice

IRGINIA.—A statement, purporting to be the cial returns of the vote for President in Vir ginia, gives Fillmore 60,316, Buchanan 89,843. counties, about 150, occupy so much space we are unable to find room for the full ta The largest poll about half as many votes one of our Philadelphia wards, while the gen-al run have not one-third as many voters. TERNOR'S VOTE IN FLORIDA.—The vote Overnor was canvassed by the two Houser General Assembly in joint convention or thalimo. The whole number of voter loave been cast was 12,108, of which 7th altimo. The who

180n S. Perry received -- - 6,214 - - 5,894 David S. Walker received ority for Perry . . . 320 CIAL VOTE OF FLORIDA.—Augusta, Dec.
mplete and official returns from Florida
uchanan a majority of 1,525.

ONT FOR 1860.—Judge Cady, President Electoral College of New York, concluded

ddress on Wednesday, before that body, as

purpose that you are now here. I hope to of you will be here in 1869, and that will make John C. Fremont President

sentiment was received by his electoral ques with prolonged and vehement ap-

Republican organization in advance to any can-

It seems to us that the gentlemen in New York city, so anxious to make Presidents, would find just now better employment in making Republican voters, so that next time they may be able to count little more than one fifth of the voters of that city.

Governor Wise, at an entertainment giver the other day to the Virginia Electors, declared that under no circumstances would he accept a Cabinet appointment-(had he been asked?)but that Virginia ought to have a place in the Cabinet. Whereupon all the Electors, with three exceptions, signed a paper recommending ex-Governor Floyd to Mr. Buchanan, but the ex-Governor dissenting, the project was abandoned. No matter-the will of Virginia has been announced, and Mr. Buchanan is ad-

THE RICHMOND (VA.) ENQUIRER says that Burlingame and Sumner are reported on the sick list in excuse for their non-attendance at Washington-but the truth is, it is the fear of Brooks that keeps them away! Mr. Burlingame was here the first day of the session and has been here ever since, although looking feeble enough-and we deeply regret to learn that the peremptory order of the physician detains Mr. Sumner. But the readers of the Enquirer will never know the truth.

THE SPRINGFIELD (Ms.) REPUBLICAN SPECUlates on what Mr. Brooks may do, and then what Mr. Burlingame would do in return. Would it not be well for the Press to let members of Congress have a little peace, and to abstain from remarks calculated to provoke or resuscitate personal controversies? Letter writers sometimes have a great deal more to do with such matters than the members themselves, who are too often provoked to intempe rate language or action by the taunts of the

A GOOD ONE .- Mr. Butler, last week, in the course of the debate on the President's Message, denounced the article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, on the Slavery Question, &c., as the offspring of Republican fanaticism. It was written, he said, in this country—it bore

Yes-it was written, said Mr. Benjamin, by a gentlman in New York-he knew who it was, but declined to say. Mr. Butler wished the American People to note the fact. The Abolitionists, he said, had brought into their service the public Press of Great Britain, and an American was employed

through it in vilifying the institutions of the

South. Mr. Benjamin withheld the name for a good reason. The writer is no Abolitionist, but a native of South Carolina, William Henry HURLBUT. So says the New York Evening

"The author of the article on the Political Crisis in the United States," it remarks, "is William Henry Hurlbut, a native of Charleston, but at present residing in this city. He is al-ready well-known in literary circles as the au-thor of 'Gan Eden,' a small but brilliant work on Cuba, and various magazine articles of note.
He is a graduate of Havard College, as well as of the Divinity and Law Schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts; though his experience in either of the professions for which he was thus educated has been brief. During two visits abroad, he has enjoyed the advantages of an intimate acquaintance with the lic affairs of Europe." ce with the leading men and the pub-

We may add, that the Letters from Cube entitled "Gan Eden," appeared first in the columns of the National Era-whence they were collected, and re-printed in a distinct form. We hope Mr. Butler will take the first opporunity, in his place in the Senate, to call the American People to note the fact that the Edinburgh Review article is the work of a South

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

Thursday, December 4, 1856. The motion to print fifteen thousand extra copies of the President's message and accom-

panying documents was taken up.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that this motion was always submitted in similar cases. He had thought it would be agreed to without objection. He believed the message contained a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Com-promise, and the subsequent events growing out of that act. If the President had failed to do this, he would have been derelict to his duty. do this, he would have been derelict to his duty. There were proper occasions on which Senators who differed from his opinions, as expressed in that document, might express their views with great propriety; but this was not a suitable occasion to renew their agitating discussions. What was to be gained by re-opening this agitation, under these circumstances? Senators on the other side avow that they are all deeply devoted to the Union. He was de-Senators on the other side avow that they are all deeply devoted to the Union. He was delighted to hear that declaration. One of them [Mr. Wilson] had drawn a picture of the dark banners of Disunion floating over the entire South, and covering it as with black clouds. Now he [Mr. Fitzpatrick] lived in the South, but he had never seen such clouds. If the South was parmitted to pursue her own course. but he had never seen such clouds. If the South was permitted to pursue her own course, unmolested, there never would be such clouds cal fath on the part of the Northern Democra No men could be more devoted to the Union

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to consider. The President was therefore responsible for the commencement of this agitation, if blame was to be cast on any one for that, for nearly one-half of that message is taken up with the subject of Slavery.

Mr. W. then proceeded to charge the President with having pronounced a libel upon a large majority of the people of Ohio, impugning the motives of 175,000 men who cast their votes for Mr. Fremont in the recent Presidential election. Were they to be assailed from the Executive mansion simply because they had the Executive mansion, simply because they had seen fit to discharge their duty in a manner different from that which the President ap-proved? Was he to shield himself behind

proved? Was he to shield himself behind what he called his constitutional privileges, to slander, traduce, and abuse, a large majority of the people of more than one-half the States of the Union? He had charged them with adopting principles which, carried out, would lead to civil war, the disruption of the Government, and dissolution of the Union.

That charge comes with ill grace from the President, who was the apologist and supporter of those who have committed the most gross and inexcusable outrages in Kansas. He talked in his message as if the election of Mr. Buchanan was an endorsement of his Administration. Did he not know that the Democratic party did not dare to renominate him, on account of his complicity with the Kansas affairs? If the avowal had been openly made before the in his message as if the election of Mr. Buchanan was an endorsement of his Administration. Did he not know that the Democratic
party did not dare to renominate him, on account of his complicity with the Kansas affairs?
If the avowal had been openly made before the
election, as it was since, by the Senator from
Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] that the South claims
the right of expansion for Slavery as much as
its protection where it exists, the freemen of
the North would have given almost a unanimous verdict against that party. The election
mous verdict against that party. The election

made by the adoption of the committees, as
doing injustice to the minority.

On this portion of Mr. T.'s remarks, quite a
protracted discussion ensued, in which Messrs.
Stuart, Clay, Butler, Hale, and others, participarty did not dare to renown, without taking any question, the
Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual
message of the President of the United States;
which was read.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the mes-Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] that the South claims alone at the success of the Relican movement, no man who would prohamment, no man who would prohamment, no man willing to trust the People to the Questions as they arise, no man who and protected to know infallibly the pecusian not pretend to the Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual message of the President of the United States; the resident of the Un

This was further proved by the result in Illinois. There the question was fairly presented in the two candidates for Governor. One was the chief engineer of the Nebraska bill through the House of Representatives, and against him was pitted a man who had opposed that bill inch by inch, and the former was overwhelmingly defeated. A renomination of the present Chief Magistrate would have led to a similar result.

esult.

Mr. Butler observed that the South never has Mr. Butler observed that the South never has made sectional issues. He then proceeded to show that the slave States were flourishing, and the institution not so baneful as the sentiment-alists of the North endeavor to represent it. He referred to articles which appeared in the Edinburgh Review of October last, vilifying the South, and said it bore the ear-marks of having been written in this country. The Abolitionists had brought into their service the public press of Britain, at one time the rival and enemy of this country. He would like to ow who wrote that article.

Mr. Benjamin declined giving his name.
Mr. Benjamin declined giving his name.
Mr. Butler hoped the country would take notice of the fact.

tice of the fact. Mr. Rusk remarked, that since he was he at the last session of Congress, the programme of the Republicans seemed to have been changed. The wounds of Kansas were staunched, and nothing is heard of her bleeding now. The heme at present is the preservation of the Juion. He thought the Union would and ought to be preserved, so long as it gave equal rights to all sections of the country, but whenever its rights and privileges should be unequally distributed, and to the detriment of the South, its continuance would no longer be desirable.

esirable.

Mr. Fessenden, in reply to Mr. Butler, said if he were to select a State of this Union which had exhibited itself in a narrow light on the subject of selecting sectional candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, from the foundation of the Government to the present day, it would be the State of South Carolina, because, on reference to the official record, it would be seen that she had one half of the time refused to vote for the regularly nominated candidates of either party, but had voted for candidates both from slave States, and generally one of her own citizens. Therefore, the charge of a narrow policy, as applied to the Republican party, came with ill grace from a Senator of South Carolina. It was the issue Senator of South Carolina. It was the issue that made the contest sectional, and not the candidates. There was no prominent man in the South who advocated the principles of the Republican party, and therefore they were obliged to take both candidates from the North. They desired to elect them with the aid of Southern votes, but if they could not get these, then by the votes of the free States alone. He repeated, that when the President made the charge, in his message, of sectionalism, it was without foundation in fact, tionalism, it was without foundation in fact

gentleman if in the late canvass he did not charge that the object of the Southern portion of the Confederacy was to carry Slavery into Kansas, even if it had to be done at the point and derogatory to the true character and hono of the people who made up that great party. In the course of his remarks, he took ground Mr. Campbell. I not only charged that they ntended that, but that they had already done it. [Laughter.]
Mr. McMullin wished further to know if the

gentleman's party did not represent Mr. Bu-chanan as being a Pro-Slavery man, and who would favor the establishment of Slavery in Monday, December 8, 1856. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, the usual Standing Committees were reappointed, by a vote upon a general resolution introduced Mr. Campbell replied, that he did charge that Mr. Buchanan was a Pro-Slavery man, and that the platform upon which he stood, and for which he sacrificed his individuality, was also Profor that purpose, instead of by a resort to ballot, which latter is customary only at the be-

counts were true?

cision of the court, was not entitled to the right of suffrage—and voted for his opponent, a

Democrat. [Laughter.]
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, remarked that the

essage which had been read this morning ar-

raigned the great and growing Republican par-ty, which had been brought into existence by the errors of this very Administration, upon

himself observed that, in the intercourse be-tween the white man and the black in those

near enough to the procession ourselves to read

the inscriptions on the banners, and cannot

speak to the correctness of the statement; but, f it be true, we certainly concur in its condem-

ation, as will, we are sure, the friends of pro-

priety, good order, and good taste, of whatever

"Sumner and Kansas-Let 'em Bleed."

cratic party had a triumphal procession, led by eminent citizens as Marshals, with banners significant of their devotion to the interests of the incoming Administration. With pleasure we witnessed the profound respect manifested by our people towards this pageant as it passed along. One of the banners borne by the Democracy of Georgians as given in the

AN OLD CITIZEN.

GENTLEMEN: On Thursday last, the Demo

party, in the city.

ginning of each new Congress.

Mr. Trumbull desired the yeas and nays. It would appear that one great party of the country had been utterly excluded, and he asked the yeas and nays, in order that it might be seen The yeas and nays having been ordered on

the adoption of the list, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Big-YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Comegys, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, and Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Collamer, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—12.

The motion with reference to the number of

The motion with reference to the number of copies of the President's Message which it is copies of the President's Message which it is proposed to print for the use of the Senate being then taken up, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, delivered an elaborate speech in reply chiefly to certain charges made on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, who, in a former debate, alleged that the Democracy of the North had "blinked" the real issue of the late Presidential canvage.

Mr. Bigler proceeded to sum up what he deemed the results of the late Presidential election, which he defined to be as follows: 1. The tion, which he defined to be as follows: 1. The election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; 2. The popular ratification of the Democratic principles enunciated at Cincinnati; 3. The defeat of the Republican party in twenty-three out of the thirty-one States of the Union; and, 4. The repudiation of the American party in thirty out of the thirty-one

States. He next proceeded to specify the elements which constituted the Republican party, and which he declared were sectional alike in their nature and origin. The Democratic party, on cy, who, while agreeing with their brethrer elsewhere in maintaining the principles of pop-No men could be more devoted to the Union than the people of the South, as a body, and they will do nothing to disrupt the Government. But did not these Senators know that they were advocating doctrines which, if carried out, would lead to that result? The Union, won by the common blood and common treasure of the North and South, was now claimed to belong to the North exclusively; and all the advantages to be derived from it are endeavored to be seized by them.

Mr. Wade. The Senator from Alabama had expressed his regret that that subject should result and south. Mr. Wade. The Senator from Alabama had expressed his regret that that subject should have been discussed upon this occasion, and considered this an improper time to take it up. But if it was a legitimate and constitutional question, and was proper to be submitted by the President in his annual message, then it was especially a proper question for Congress to consider. The President was therefore resonable for the commencement of this agita. ed was not meant to favor the extension o

mestic institutions—a policy which he contended was not meent to favor the extension of Slavery in Territories now free.

Mr. Bigler declared that he had no sympathy with extremists of either section—with those partisans of Slavery whom he designated as belonging to the "Barnwell Rhett school," any more than with those fanatics at the North, who, in their hatred of Slavery, advocated a dissolution of the Union. He expressed his great disapprobation of a recent suggestion, made by the Governor of South Carolina, in favor of renewing the slave trade, and rejoiced to find it so generally repudiated by conservatives at the South.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Bigler to allow him to correct what he (Mr. T.) considered a misrepresentation of facts; but Mr. Bigler declined to yield, on the ground that interruption would interfere with the continuity of his aggument.

Mr. Collamer obtained the floor immediately after Mr. Bigler had concluded, but gave way to

sage as one of the most extraordinary documents that had ever emanated from the Executive of the nation, containing, as it did, assertions and serious charges against a portion of the people of this country, that had no foundation whatever in fact. Could he separate that portion of it having reference to the Slavery question from the remainder of the document, he would not dignify it by a motion to print.

Upon his retirement from office, condemned by a majority of nearly three hundred thousand votes, the Executive charged the people of the NEBRASKA TERRITORY .- Hon. Bird B. Chap-Nebraska Territory.—Hon. Bird B. Chapman, Delegate in Congress from Nebraska, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Omaha city, which place he left on the 19th ultimo. He reports everything quiet and prosperous shroughout the Territory. Emigration is pouring in from all quarters, and the country settling up very fast. The Indians, with whom treaties have been made and reserves assigned, are disposed to reside on their reservations, and have this year done considerable in raising for themselves corn for the winter's supply. The Pawnees and Puncas, who inhabit the lands in the western and northwestern parts of the Terby a majority of nearly three hundred thousand votes, the Executive charged the people of the North with making war upon the constitutional rights of the South! It was a charge that had not the least foundation in fact.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, desired to know if the majority species of by the contlemen was the western and northwestern parts of the Territory, never having made treaties with the United States, and consequently are receiving no annuities from the Government, are a little disposed to make the constant of the contract of the con Mr. Keit, of South Carolina, desired to know if the majority spoken of by the gentleman was not made up of the votes cast for Mr. Fillmore as well as those given for Mr. Fremont.

Mr. Campbell replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Keitt then wished to know if the gentleman regarded the votes of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore at the North as condemnatory of the no annuities from the Government, are a little disposed to make some trouble, by claiming some of the lands ceded by the Omahas to the United States. The Sioux on the Upper Mis souri, since the chastisement given them by General Harney last year, seem very friendly disposed, and no further difficulty is apprehend ed from them. Nebraska, with her fertile soil Fillmore at the North as condemnatory of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in in favor of Free

Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in in favor of Free Soil?

Mr. Campbell replied, that he did not believe there was a single Northern member belonging to the Fillmore party who did not oppose the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. Campbell, of Kentucky, inquired if the Fillmore party in the North advocated a restoration of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied that, so far as his district was concerned, they were in favor of reinstating the eighth section of the act of 1820. But the Buchanan party in the North assumed the ground that they were more reliable upon that point than either the Fillmore or the Fremont parties. [Laughter.] They claimed that they were for Freedom in Kansas, and charged that those who, like himself, had voted for the bill of the geutleman from Indiana [Mr. Dunn] had voted to legalize and perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, avowing at the same time that of the most flourishing Territories, if not States in the Union.—Washington Union. STILL RETURNING .- The Southern Kansas emigrants, it seems, are quitting the Territory about as numerously as they flocked to it. The steamer E. A. Ogden, which reached the city yesterday, had on board about two hundred of them, all on their way back to their old nomes, and most thoroughly disgusted with a country so close to the North Pole.—St. Louis Demo-

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT SPRINGFIELD, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 2.—The city election in Springfield, yesterday, resulted in the re-election of the present Democratic Mayor and City very in Kansas, avowing at the same time that by the terms of the Nebraska bill Slavery was Clerk over the Fremont candidate. To the Board of Aldermen, five Democrats and three Republicans are elected; and to the Common Council, six Democrats, eleven Republicans,

Mr. Neut, of South Carolina, desired to know if the opponent of the gentleman from Ohio took the ground which the gentleman charged against the Democratic party?

Mr. Campbell replied, that, during the late canvass, he did not meet his opponent face to face. But the Democratic party and its press in his district charged that he (Mr. C.) had proved transcharge to the projection with the FROM WASHINGTON .- Washington, Dec. 5 .-It has been decided by the President to purchase the Brick Church property in New York, as the site for the post office, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided a good title can be given. Washington, Dec. 5 .- Wheeler, the Minister

proved treacherous to the principles which he had professed before the people, and, as evidence upon that point, he was arraigned for having introduced a resolution calling upon the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] to preside over the deliberations of the House until a Speaker should be elected, and for voting in favor of the bill introduced by the certification. at Central America, has been peremptorily re-called by the President; reason—his recognition of the existing Nicaraguan Government which the Administration have deliberately re solved not to recognise. SLAVE TROUBLES. - Baltimore, Dec. 5 .-

man from Indiana, to which he had already al-luded. It was also contended that "free Kan-sas" would have a better friend on the floor of Some excitement has been occasioned in Charles county, Maryland, by the arrest of two negroes, charged with plotting insurrection among the slaves. Two white men, supposed to have been engaged in the plot, have fled from the State. House, if his opponent should succeed over him.
Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, inquired of the RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WOOL. -- Important

despatches were received by the last steamer from the Pacific region, containing, among other things, a request from General Wool to be relieved from his present command. ANOTHER FAILURE .- Boston, Dec. 5 .- Th firm of Samuel Henshaw & Sons, bankers, failed this morning. Liabilities large. Mr. Henshaw, sen., is trustee of the Portland railroad and is connected with various other roads.

Lynch Law.—A few nights ago, a free negro man at Manchester, Ohio forced himself into the house of a Mr. Morris, (who was absent,) and perpetrated an outrage on his wife. The next morning an incensed crowd assembled, and Slavery.

Mr. McMullin desired to know if the gentle-man's party did not represent that a slavehold-er owning five negroes was entitled to cast subsequently seized the negro by force, after he had been committed to jail, took him out, and hung him upon a limb of a tree 25 feet high.

three votes?

Mr. Campbell replied, that he did contend Mr. Campbell replied, that he did contend before the people, that, in the distribution of political power under the Constitution, the slaves counted under the three-fifths rule, and that every five slaves, in political power, equalled three voters in the free States. Would the gentleman fram Virginia deny that proposition? [Laughter.]

Mr. McMullin wished to know if negrees at a morning of the schooner Caroline Holmes, from Georgetown, D. C., have and the state inspector of Alexandria, Va., to board his vessel on Tuesday morning, was arrested and held in \$200 for his appearance to answer and in \$1,000 for the release of his vessel.

PRIVATEERING.—Accompanying the Period. that every five slaves, in political power, equalled three voters in the free States. Would the gentleman fram Virginia deny that proposition of the proposition of the states of the st tion? [Laughter.]

Mr. McMullin wished to know if negroes did PRIVATEERING. - Accompanying the Pres

Mr. Campbell replied, that he was not posted as to the laws of the different free States. He dent's message is a letter from the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, in which he says: "His Majesty the Emperor accepts for his part the conditions under which the United saw, however, by recent accounts, that at the late election one precinct in the State of Louisiana was carried by negro votes. He would ask the gentleman from Louisiana if these ac-States consent to the abolition of privateering viz: that the private property of the subject and citizens of the contracting parties shall, in times of war, be respected by their respective naval forces, as well as by those of all the Powers which may join in this declaration." counts were true?

Mr. Taylor. They are false.

Mr. Campbell, continuing, remarked that in the State of Ohio, under a judicial decision upon this subject, made by Democratic judges upon the Supreme Bench, it was held that wherever white blood predominated in persons, they were entitled to the rights of citizens. He believed that, at the late election, one negro voted in his district—a man who, under the decision of the court, was not entitled to the right

For Liberia. — About eighty slaves, who were set free by the will of the late James H. Terrell, of Albemarle country, Va., have gone to Norfolk to embark for Liberia.

HEALTH OF DR. KANE.—It is stated that let ters from London, received in New York by the last steamer, bring the most discouraging accounts of the health of Dr. Kane, the brave Arctic navigator. He was very pale—much reduced in flesh—and his night sweats are "terrible." His cough also was alarming. His physician had enjoined him to leave for a warm er climate as soon as possible, and he was ac cordingly to sail on the 17th of November fo St. Thomas and Havana.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP.—New York, Dec. 3.—The schooner Flying Eagle, from New York, was seized on the 20th of September, at Benguela, Africa, by the Portuguese authorities, having on board a cargo of slaves. Sh is now in durance, awaiting the arrival of a United States ship of war.

the errors of this very Administration, upon accusations which were, as he believed, entirely unfounded. The President charged, in the language of innuendo, that the designs which the Republican party avowed were a mere pretence, and that they were sailing under false colors, with purposes in view which they had never entertained. The great body of those who composed the Republican party were conservative men—those men of property and influence who stood by the Compromises of 1850, and pledged their faith to observe them entire. These were the men who had swent elever of the Northern ANOTHER DRED .- The Wilmington (N. C. Journal says: "On Friday last a runaway ne-gro camp was discovered on an island in Big Swamp, situated between Balden and Robeson he men who had swept eleven of the Northern the men who had swept eleven of the Northern States for John C. Fremont, by majorities unparalleled in our political history, and who were charged by the President with pretending to prevent the extension of Slavery, while they were "really inflamed with desire to change the demostic institutions of the existing States." counties. On Saturday morning a company of twelve or fourteen started out to hunt them and after starting them from their camp, one of the negroes fired at Mr. David C. Lewis, wounding him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On Friday a man named Taylor was shot at twice from the same domestic institutions of the existing States."
He denied that the people of Ohio designed any interference with the institution of Slavery, as it existed in the Southern States. He had place, but missed. The negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c., out in the wamp. None arrested. The swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable." ates, there was more good feeling than in the

ntercourse between the same people in the states of the North.

Mr. S. then reviewed the various charges THE NEW UNITED STATES MARSHAL,-W contained in the message against the Republican party, which party, he declared, was for defence merely, only demanding that the question of Slavery in the Territories should be restored to the presse positive. find the following complimentary notice of the new United States Marshal of this District in the Cleveland Plaindealer of recent date:
"Thomas Kilby Smith, Esq.—This is the name
of the newly-appointed United States Marshal
for the Southern District of Ohio. He is a young stored to the precise position in which the President found it. The Bresident, in his mes-President found it. The President, in his mes-sage, not only misrepresented the issue before the American people, and the purposes and de-signs of his opponents, but sought to throw upon them the consequences of the policy which he himself had inaugurated. Every man of gentleman of much promise, has been for some time engaged in the Post Office Department at Washington, a place he filled with much credit, and is a thorough Ohioan. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been admitted to practice in all the State Courts of Ohio as well as the sense knew that all the evils which for the past two years had distracted the country, had their origin in the repeal of the Missouri Comproin an the State Courts of United States. His legal attainments are of a high order, and his fidelity and administrative ability have been well tasted. He has a most difficult post to fill, but he will be found honest, faithful, and capable." mise; and yet, notwithstanding this fact, those who opposed that bill were called sectional, while those who advocated it were termed na-

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, then obtained the floor.

And, at three o'clock, the House adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined communication is from an old and highly-respectable citizen. We were not near enough to the procession ourselves to and to Oswego, and 200,000 to other ports. Oats, 500,000 bushels to Buffalo, 2,000,000 to Oswego, and 29,000,000 to other ports. Oats, 500,000 bushels to Buffalo, 64,000 to Oswego, and 200,000 to other ports. Oats, 500,000 bushels to Buffalo, 64,000 to Oswego, and 200,000 to other ports. to Oswego, and 200,000 to other ports. Flour, 100,000 barrels to Ruffalo, and 43,000 to other ports.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO .- Cincinnati, Dec. NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.—Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—We had heavy rains during yesterday and last night, and it is now cold and cloudy, with a slight fall of snow. The river is rising rapidly, measuring nine feet now in the channel. All the small rivers above and below are also rising. There is no doubt we shall have an ample stage of water for navigation; and forty-nine steamers are now loading for ports above and below.

JACOB LITTLE'S FAILURE. 5.—The habilities of Jacob Little & Co. are not yet definitely known, but will probably exceed two millions of dollars. It is reported as worse than his failure in 1853, when he settled by giving his notes, which were ultimately paid

The population of Cincinnati within the corporate limits is stated to be 170,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855—6 amounted to \$50,744,786; in 1851—2 to only \$33,234,896. This gives an idea of the great increase of business within four years. The imports into the city last year amounted to \$75,295,901.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SUGAR CANE. The Chicago Free THE NEW SUGAR CANE.—The Chicago Free Press has an article which exhibits very encouraging results from experiments with the new Chinese sugar cane in Wabash county, Ill., last season. The following statement of the writer is remarkable: "I am well convinced that in 1860 the Southern planter will have no sale for his sugar in the State of Illinois. From present indications, there will be one hundred acres of Chinese sugar cane raised in Wabash county next year, which will save the county \$10,000." THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. - Balti-

more, Dec. 5.—Resolutions have been intro-duced in the South Carolina Legislature, deprecating the continual agitation of the abstract theories relating to the slave trade and other matters, as dividing and distracting the State, and alienating from her the support and sym-pethies of other States. MARINE DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Osvego, Dec. 6.—The recent gale on Lake Ontario has proved very disastrous to the shipping. The schooner Niagara, (coal laden,) from Oswego, bound to Bondhead, went ashore at Port Hope. The crew were in great peril, when Captain Wood, of schooner Anna, and Robert Campbell, mate of another schooner, made an attempt to rescue them, and were both drowned. and position as the gateway on the great route to the Pacific, must in a short time become one SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE-New Haven

Shipwreck and Loss of Life—New Haven, Dec. 6.—The schooner Fanny Crocker, from Dighton, bound for New York, was wrecked during the storm of Wednesday night, on Saybrook Bar. Four of the seamen were lost. The captain, his son, and one seaman, were lashed to the masts for twenty-four hours, enduring terrible suffering. Finally, when nearly perished, they were rescued. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. cargo were a total loss. LATER FROM SANTA FE-Buffalo, Dec. 6. The St. Louis Democrat, of the 2d instant, has advices from Santa Fe to the 22d ult. The news, however, is unimportant. The Indians continued their depredations. The gold deposites on the Gila are said to exceed those in

the richest portions of California. A large number of citizens had already left Santa Fe for the mines. MUNICIPAL ELECTION .- Boston, Dec. 8 .- A H. Rice, Esq., was to-day re-elected Mayor of his city, by about 6,400 majority. Hon. Mr. Damrell, M. C., started for Wash

ington to-day. RAILROAD DISASTER .- Pittsburgh, Dec. 8 .-The train of cars from Crestline, coming east, was run into at the crossing at Alliance by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, at half-past 7 this evening, demolishing two cars. Several persons were killed and wounded.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.—Louiswille, Kentucky, Dec. 6—Evening.—Reports have just reached this city, that the negroes of Southern Kentucky have broken out in rebellion, and that a general insurrection is feared. They commenced an attack upon the iron works, and vigilance committees are being formed in La-fayette and Hopkinsville, for the purpose of ta-

SNOW-STORM IN THE NORTHWEST .- Millioau kee, Dec. 6.—The storm of Tuesday last was very severe along Lake Michigan. Many buildings were swept away, piers damaged, &c. In many places, snow fell to the depth of six feet. The railroads are blocked up, and no trains are arriving or departing. arriving or departing.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. - Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Bills have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature, to give the elec-tion of Governor and Presidential Electors to

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - Cincin-NEGRO PLOT IN TENNESSEE. - Nashville, Dec.

5.—A plot for the rising of the negroes in this State has been detected, causing great excitement in Montgomery county, where it was first discovered. It is alleged that Christmas eve had been

fixed upon for the rising, and the most extensive arrangements had been made to carry it out successfully.

One white man has been arrested, together with a great many negroes, including many of the generals, captains, and other officers of the

proposed movement. Several of them have made full confessions. A large collection of arms and ammunition has been seized. The church at Louisa Fur-nace had been undermined, and powder placed beneath it, ready to be blown up when filled

with people.

The plot, it is believed, extends over a wide range of territory, south and west. There is an extra patrol on duty every night at Clarksville, and every housekeeper is well armed and

prepared for any emergency.

BANK OF TENNESSEE .- Nashville, December 8.—The Bank of East Tennessee and all its branches has finally closed. MUNICIPAL ELECTION. — Boston, Dec. 8.—

Hon. A. H. Rice was to-day re-elected Mayor of this city by about 6,400 majority. THE OHIO RIVER .- Pittsburgh, Dec. 6. - The

At a meeting of the Republican Association of Washington City, held at their club-room on Monday evening, the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

adopted:
Whereas President Pierce, in derogation of his high official position, has seen fit to prefix to his last annual message to Congress several to his last annual message to Congress several columns of vituperation and abuse of a large and intelligent class of his fellow-citizens, found-

world.

Resolved, That the charge against the Repub. Resolved, That the charge against the Kepuhican party, of an attempt to "usurp the coutrol of the Government of the United States," is shallow, false, and unwarranted.

Resolved, That neither the equality of the States, nor the equality of the citizens thereof, has been disputed by the Republican party; and it is therefore untrue that either was made

and it is therefore untrue that either was made an issue in the late election, or settled thereby, as the President alleges.

Resolved, That the act of 1820, by which Slayery was excluded from the territory west of Missouri, was neither obsolete at the time of its repeal, nor unconstitutional; and that we are sustained in this position by decisions of the Supreme Court, and by the opinions and official sanction of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and John Q. Adams—President Pierce to the contrary notwithstanding. to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the declaration of President

Resolved, That the declaration of President Pierce, that an important act of Congress, passed within the memory of men, is "obsolete," and consequently no longer binding, affords unmistakable evidence of that spirit of usurpation and lawlessness which has characterized his administration of the affairs of Kansas; and we leave to him, or to his friends, the task of reconciling such a doctrine with the obligations of his official oath.

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PARKER'S HANDBOOKS WANT long felt is now being supplied by Mr. P. A. ker, author of the popular book "low as it is." is compiling a series of Handbooks, which will be though guides to the Traveller or Emigrant. Each velu to be complete in itself; to contain new, elegant, and curate maps, to be sold at 75 cents per copy at retail. Two volumes are now ready, viz:

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THE NATIONAL ERA. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. ROSPECTUS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1857.

The National Era is a Political and a Lit erary and Family Newspaper, the organ of no party, but holding itself entirely free to aprove or condemn, support or oppose, whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-avowe rinciples. Adopting the language of the Bill of Rights, unanimously agreed upon by the Virginia Convention of June 12, 1776, and prefixed to the amended Constitution of Virginia, in 1830, it holds-

"That all men are, by nature, equally free and independent; "That Government is, or ought to be, insti-

uted for the common benefit, protection, and ecurity, of the People, Nation, or Community; "That elections of members to serve as repesentatives of the people in assembly eught to be free; "That all men having sufficient evidence of

ermanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property, for public uses, without their own consent or that of their representative so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented, for the public good : "That the Freedom of the Press is one of

the great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never e restrained but by despotic Governments: "That no free Government or the blessing of Liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent ecurrence to fundamental principles."

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THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASH-INGTON ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs - Wool, Unwashed - Wool, Washed - Wool, Please, Common - Wool, Fleece, Common - Wool, Fleec 36 32 35 Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino Butter, Western, in kegs 16 23 101 101

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 9, 1856. and intelligent class of his fellow-citizens, founded on assumptions and allegations false in fact and slanderous in import; and whereas it is our privilege and duty to repel assaults and slanders, from whatever quarter; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the United States, while proposing to give a history of the late Presidential election, has grossly misrepresented the Republican Party, in ascribing to it principles which it never held, but which are disclaimed in its platform, and published to the world.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. LAND GRANTS TO THE WESTERN STATES-

TWO EVILS. From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

It is not to Illinois alone that Congress has been thus liberal. Nearly all, perhaps every one, of the Northwestern States have been treated in a manner equally as munificent. It was no longer ago than last summer that Con-gress granted to the State of Iowa a sufficiency of public lands to build four parallel railroads,

The Whig confines its remarks to the Northwestern States, as if they alone were the recipients of Federal bounty. The policy, it ought to state, is sustained by all the Western ates, slaveholding as well as free, and the grants have been made to all. If one section has profited more by them than the other, it is to be attributed to that "free society" so much sneered at in the South .- Ed. Era.]

There are two evils attending this disposition of the public lands, and both are of such serious magnitude that it is difficult to determine which is the greater. In the first place, it operates a palpable and flagrant injustice to the States of the Atlantic border. These lands are the common property of all the States, North, South, East, and West. Under all the treaties by which we have acquired territory, a considera. East, and west. Under an the treates by which we have acquired territory, a considera-tion has been paid in money, and that money has been taken from the Treasury of the Uni-ted States. By the treaty of Louisiana, under which we acquired most of our territory west of the Mississippi, we had to deplete the Treasury at a time when the Government was compara-tively in its infancy. It has not been more than three years since we paid Mexico ten mil lions of dollars in cash for what is commonly

This territory, acquired by the common treasure—and a considerable portion of it actually given to the Federal Government by the State of Virginia—the plainest principles of justice teach, should belong to the States in common. Any system by which the States of any one section derives a benefit from its which the states of section derive a benefit from it which is no participated in by the States of other sections s a grievous wrong. Official statistics show that the receipts into the public treasury from the sales of these lands amount to compara

The Anti-Slavery States have already a ma jority of fifty-four members in the lower House of Congress. Who can doubt that another apportionment will place the South in a still leaner minority, and thus take away from us the best guaranty of all for the protection of or rights—the guaranty of numbers?

There is another effect of this material wealth of these Northwestern States, to which the South should not be indifferent. The building of these internal improvements has enable those States to compete with the States of the South, in the New York and Boston markets, in the sale of the productions of agriculture The fertile lands and cheap labor of the North west enable the agriculturists there to under-sell us in New York, and to bring down the Michigan, and Illinois, are now annually pour-ed into the Eastern cities in immense quantities. Were it otherwise, there can be no man ner of doubt that our own productions would ommand a much higher figure.

The second evil of which we complain is that the Northwestern States, thus made the objects of the special bounty of the Federal Government, become accustomed to look to the Federal Government alone as the concentration of power, and to lose that respect for the sovereignty and independence of the States themsolves, which is the crowning glory of our Republican system. Talk to a Northwestern man bout States' Rights, and the sovereignty of the States, and he laughs you in the face. The Northern States, like their people, are gregarious in their habits—and are distinguished by liarly marks the States and the people of the South. Thus disposed, they look upon the Federal Government mainly as the grand dispenser of alms and benefits. There is the Teritory of Minnesota, for instance, with a population four times as great as that with which other Territories have claimed admission into the Union-which still refuses to apply for admission. Why? Because, in her present condition, all the expenses of the Administration of justice are paid by the General Government, and all her public buildings are erected at the cost of the same bountiful hand. As a State, would have these expenditures to make out of her own Treasury—and thus she remains in a territorial condition for the purpose of

bleeding the national arm.

The ideas which we of the South entertain as to the rights of the States, are scouted as absurd by the people of the Northwest. And thus, besides advancing in material wealth, and with giant strides, to a position of com-manding importance in the Confederacy, at the expense and to the detriment of the nati Treasury and the States of the South, the have also made rude innovations upon the principles which regulate the connection of th States with the central authority, and are grad nally sweeping away all the conservative senti-ments which distinguish the people of the Southern States. Both of these evils should be corrected before they attain to too fearful magnitude.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION, DEATH TO SLA VERY.

From the Riehmond (Va.) Whig, Sept. 17, 1856. We extract the following suggestive paragraphs from the Raleigh Register, accompanied by the comments thereon of the Lynchburg Virginian:

"In the year 1790, and for several years

thereafter, the South had forty-seven members of the House of Representatives, while the North had only thirty-four. Since that time, the North has, by means of foreign accession, been steadily increasing its representation, and left the South in a minority of more than half a hundred; and this huge majority will increase continually, and we will become weaker and continually, and we will become weaker and weaker, year after year, unless we do something for our safety. Let the fifteen States that can be made of Nebraska, and the twelve of Kansas, and the number that can be made of Utah, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, &c., apply for admission into the Union as States, which they will soon do, unless a stop is put to this immense importation of foreigners, and see in what a beautiful minority we will be. Then ought not the South to do its best to remedy this great and growing evil? Cerremedy this great and growing evil? Certainly; and the only way is to vote for Millard Fillmore, who will carry out American principles, and, in some degree, put a stop to immigration.

of population the South has exceeded the North.

"Should Mr. Buchanan be elected President, it will be regarded abroad as a declaration against the Native American policy, and an invitation to foreigners to come among us and participate in our Government, an invitation of which they will not be slow to avail themselves. As a matter of choice and of principle, they will settle, nine to one, in the free States and Territories. The immense regions lying west and northwest of us will ere long divide out into States, and seek admission into the Union. Immigration and Squatter Sovereignty will have made them free States. Where will the South be, when they are thrown into the scale against her? Texas divided into four or five States will furnish no counterpoise. Cuba would add her? Texas divided into four or five States will furnish no counterpoise. Cuba would add but another State. Should we acquire the whole of Mexico, we have the highest Democratic authority for believing that Squatter Sovereignty would make it all free. Where is the South to find relief and protection? Nowhere, but in battling at the threshold and to the hearth those powerful Democratic agents of Free-Soilism—Immigration and Squatter Sovereignty. Unless they can be stifled and subduct, the South is lost, remedilessly and forever. Unless we conquer them, they will conquer us. Shall we not make one united and manly effort now?"

No man can reflect upon the subject thus discussed, without being fully and completely convinced that the radical modification, if not the absolute and unconditional repeal, of the

for the census tables show that in native in-crease of population the South has exceeded the North." From being far in advance of the North in political weight and importance, we have, by means of immigration alone, dwindled down and down, until we are now completely at the mercy of our Northern enemies. And yet men here at the South, pretending to love of the South and pretending to sagacity and statesmanship, resist any and all attempts to remedy the vast and growing evil, which is daily shearing us of our strength, and eating into our preventials.

THE KEY TO SOUTHERN FILIRUSTERING From the Richmond (Va.) Whig. Nov. 21.

We laid before our readers, a few days ago an extract from the late Disunion manifesto of Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, ad-Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, addressed to the Governor of that State, wherein he takes bold and open ground for an immediate disintegration of the Union, a league, offensive and defensive, of the Southern States, and a Southern Confederacy, totally independent of, and disconnected with, the North. We follow it up, to-day, with an article of similar tenor, from the New Orleans Delta, the special organ of Jefferson Davis and the secssionists of the Southwest, in which it is very distinctly intimated to Mr. Buchanan, that the conditions of the success of his Administration are the admission of Kansas as a slave State— practical enforcement of the Ostend Manife with respect to Cuba—the keeping of his weather eye open to political movements in Nicaragua and Mexico—and a general compliance with the programme laid down by the filibusters, secessionists, and manifest destiny men of the South. From these developments of seconds are the south of seconds and the south it is reliable to the south of seconds. of popular sentiment in the South, it is plain that sectional troubles and animosities are not yet at an end, but are liable to continue with increased violence, unless checked and restrained by wise and pacific adjudication.

As a matter of abstract right, as well as in consonance with the spirit of our Government the South should have the means of political self-protection. In a Government of mere num bers, as ours, approximately, is, there should always be some check by which majorities should be compelled to respect the natural and the constitutional rights of minorities. This plain constitutional rights or minorities. This plain requirement of justice and right, we know, is liable to be disregarded, when there comes to be too great an infusion of the spirit of Democracy among the People. The Whigs of Virginia have felt this, in being deprived of all political rights, so far as the Federal Government is concerned as affectable as if the ment is concerned, as effectually as if they this, no one, whatever may be the heat of party prejudice, will deny that minorities have rights, equally as sacred as those of majorities; and that no form of popular converse at CAS. that no form of popular government fulfils its true end, that does not concede these rights, and protect the minority in their enjoyment.

With this conviction, we have protested against the political disfranchisement of the Whigs of Virginia, as respects the Federal Government; and with this conviction we now protest against the exercise of the power of numbers in the North, to degrade and impose upon the people of the South. For, of all the forms of tyranny on earth, there is none more galling than the tyranny of numbers. And all experience has shown that no Government can long exist, and preserve its integrity, where legislation is controlled by the passions of the multitude, and where a mere majority, without any constitutional check, frames and disper

To this evil can be distinctly traced the irregular and filibustering spirit which now pervades many of the people of the South. The people of the South, except those who are afflicted with the mania of Democracy, are just, conscientious, and conservative. The disposition shown by some of them. position shown by some of them to enlarge the political power of the South, by making additions to our territory and population, pro-ceeds, not from any spirit of lawlessness or disorder, but from a conviction that it is ess tial to preserve our equality in the Federal Government; and that, in this Democratic age, the only plan of safety is to oppose numbers t

We have here the true key to the solution of filibuster sentiment in the Southern States. Let th. North concede us what we believe the Constitution and the natural rights of man entitle us to, and we would hear little of this perpetual cry about Cuba, Mexico, and Central

To suppose that the Northern wing of the Democratic party will consent to the practical execution of the wishes and designs of those in the South, represented by Barnwell Rhett and the New Orleans Delta, is to suppose what no one, at all conversant with Northern sentiment. ent, will for an instant believe. The momen that these extreme designs are disclosed, that moment the Northern Democracy will be driven from an alliance with their Southern associates, and will help to swell the party which has al-ready grown so potential under the banner of hostility to the institutions of the South.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer THE SOUTH RISING IN ITS NATURAL COM-

The pamphlet "letter" of Col. A. Dudley Mann to the "Citizens of the Slaveholding States," dated London, August 12, 1856, in relation to a Leviathan Iron Steamship Ferry Line of vessels of 30,000 tons, is attracting more and more attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Col. Mann passed through here last Friday on his way to Knownille and Savanach. gration."

"We take the foregoing from the Raleigh Register. A man need only refer to the Census tables to satisfy himself of its truth. But for immigration, the Southern States would not only have maintained the preponderance in the Union they held in 1790, but would have added to it, for those tables show that in native increases. to it for those tables show that in native increase of population the South has exceeded the North.

"Should Mr. Buchanan be elected President, rectly between them would encounter no coast,

Now is the time for the South to arise in its majesty. Let it shake off the shackles by which it has heretofore been bound hand and foot, and avail of the adventitions discoveries of science for its relief. There is not an element of prosperity or of power that does not benignly offer to its aid. Let it diligently embrace and turn them to the best account. them to the best account.

ANOTHER PROJECT-NAVAL MILITIA-HOW TO GET UP STEAM LINES IN THE SOUTH.

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat, (Buchanan paper.) From the South Side (Va.) Democrat, (Buchanan paper.)
That Congress has the power to increase the navy to an indefinite extent, no one will deny; and that there is an urgent necessity for providing some effective naval reliance, in case of war, will also be as readily admitted. Then, what is more proper and constitutional than for Congress to construct some thirty or fifty steam fingates, with the double capacity of subserving both the purposes of commerce and war, to be divided equally between the North and the South, and loaned out to those States from the ports of which it shall be deemed expedient for them to sail? Let these vessels be constructed by authority of Congress, and paid e designated in the bill authorizing their construction. Let them be loaned to the States in which those ports are situated, a condition an nexed to the loan requiring their prompt de-livery whenever any national exigency might call for it. Let the States assume their exclusive management, and officer and man them. Let the profits resulting from their traffic, after the discharge of all their running expenses, be paid into the Federal Treasury. Let them be built by contract, under superintendence of Government officers, and the condition of their acceptance be their capacity for immediate version into war purposes.

PREPARING FOR INDEPENDENCE. From the New Orleans Crescent. It is idle to talk about Northern aggressio and insults, without doing anything further; and worse than idle to speak of or argue in favor of a dissolution of the Union, when we depend upon the North, or foreign countries still more inimical to us than the North, for half our food, all our clothing, and ninety-nine hundredths of our shipping facilities, not to deliberated upon the matter, and, after full disenumerate a vast variety of other indispensables.

In four years, by proper industry, skill, and perseverance—such as we recommend and always have recommended—the South may be lief that it was to be nothing more than a seceselection will be certain in the House of Repre-sentatives, with the aid of Free Soil votes comvided the Union lasts that long.

The Charleston Courier—a well-informed,

able, and conservative journal—gives the following as the most prominent subjects that will engage the attention of the Convention:

1. Agriculture and its Development. 2. Internal Improvements. 3. Domestic and Foreign Trade.

4. Mines, Manufactures, and the Arts.
5. Social System and Institutions of the A very good programme, but no better that previous ones that eventuated in nothing mor angible than words, words, words—resolution resolutions, resolutions—buncombe, buncombe, buncombe speeches—in which the "highfalutin" largely preponderated. We trust such exhibitions will be wholly ignored at Savannah. The people of Savannah are making ample preparations for the Convention, and will no eparations for the convented, oubt take care of the delegates with ger

Georgia hospitality. PROVE OURSELVES ABLE TO GO ALONE.

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat. The lesson taught by the late contest will, of course, not be lost on the Convention. The issue of this contest tells a story full of admonition, full of suggestion, brim-full of a future. It teaches that paper guarantees of protection are, in themselves, a poor and inadequate reliance—that the South requires other muniments to withstand the crusades of maddened and to withstand the crusades of maddened and lustful numbers, than those furnished by treaty stipulations, and the ordinary obligations of honesty and good faith—that her only safety from the devouring talons of fanaticism is in her union, in her resources—in herself.

Since the States of the South signed the great Treaty of Confederation, they have not keptpace with their Northern allies in the growth of their population. Essentially an agriculture of their population. Essentially an agricultural people, they have chosen to look rather to a development of their destiny in this disastion. a development of their destiny in this direction, and to a well-ordered social civilization, than and to a well-ordered social civilization, than to the increase, to the herding and hiving up of vast numbers, invariably the birth-baskets of isms and social depravity. Starting on terms of equality, for this reason the North has greatly outstripped the South in the race for population, and has grown bloated, arrogant, and pretentious. Treading under foot the stipulations of the Great Treaty, and her anythoritatively and

tentious. Treading under foot the stipulations of the Great Treaty, she has authoritatively announced her policy to be one of conquest and subjugation. This is the English of the claim she sets up, of exclusive rights in the Territories. Were there no Territories, the pretension would be developed in another shape. And this was the practical issue of the campaign out of which we have just emerged.

The Savannah Convention affords a fine opportunity for beginning a pretty broad foundation in the way of Southern development. We look to it for a sharp, dashing manifesto, filled with healthful, practical recommendations. We want nothing impalpable, no refined and abstruse stuff, about the rights of the States and what not, as heretofore. But we want and expect a bold, impressive, and progressive series of tangible, living realities, for the Southern mind to think and feed on. We want action—vital, life-sustaining action—such as will put the mind to think and feed on. We want action—
vital, life-sustaining action—such as will put the
South fairly on the track of her destiny.

And this is the way to keep the union of the
States together. The union of the South is a
great practical movement for her growth and
development, for her commercial and manufacturing liberation is the only way to brighten and renovate the links of the Confederacy,
now wall nich worm in twain by the corrections now well nigh worn in twain by the corroding tooth of Yankee aggression. We must have a regeneration. We must evince our ability to stand alone and to walk alone hefore we can secure impunity from phrenzied fanaticism.

naturalization laws, is demanded by the best and highest interests of the South. Strange indeed that men should willfully abut their gives to the patent and pressing fact that the Southern section of the Union is fast becoming are ultimately to do the entire of the patent and pressing fact that the Southern section of the Union is fast becoming are ultimately to do the entire of the patent and pressing fact that the Southern section of the Union is fast becoming are ultimately to do the entire of the patent and pressing fact that the Southern section of the Union. Strange is the patent and pressing fact that the Southern section of the Union is fast becoming are ultimately to do the entire of the South as a Maerican intercourse is concerned, will be married to the surface of every hundred emigrants from Estage, become permanent citizens, and that all other stillary to it. It will, before a south of the Union. Strange is the collection of years elapse, be daily instead of weekly. His project, therefore, can be the rival of no other, and another the Union. Strange is the collection of years elapse, be daily instead of weekly. His portion of the Union. Strange is the collection of the Union. Strange is the collection of the Union of the Union is an extended to a strange in the portion of the Union. Strange is the collection of the Union Strange is the Union. Strange is the collection of the Union of th

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under the date of the 28th November, says, "it is quite certain that the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to be held at Savannah on the 8th of December, will take decided measures to sustain Gen. Walker, and recommend his movement strongly to the sup-port of the Democratic party and the Buchan-an Democratic Administration. This Conven-tion will thus endeavor to embody and enforce

pedient for them to sail? Let these vessels be constructed by authority of Congress, and paid for exclusively out of the Federal Treasury, their title and ownership vesting as exclusively in the Federal Government. Let the ports, North and South, from which they are to sail, be designated in the hill authorizing their conexception of a few whose imaginations manufact ture disunion out of the movement, a political Convention. It is a Convention which looks to the commercial prosperity of the South—which, by the adoption of well-considered, comprehen-sive, and statesmanlike measures, seeks to deliver her from the present condition of comm cial vassalage.

> THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION-NASHVILLE REFUSES TO COME INTO THE ARRANGEMENTS.

It is well known to most, if not all of ou readers, that rumors and preparations have been in progress about holding a Southern Commer-cial Convention in the city of Savannah, Georgia. This Convention is called commercial, but, as we believe, is intended to be so only in name. The real object, as we suppose, is to discuss that time-honored subject, Southern rights and South-ern grievances. It is to be a general committee of ways and means to devise how a new stat of things can be brought about.

Nashville, through her Common Council, ha

Presidency, by the voters of the North, or his perate efforts of the Secessionists to prepare the minds of the people for the awful contingency of a disruption of the Union, the mysteriou ing from the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Oregon, all of which will be admitted into the Union in less than four years, provided the Union lasts that long.

The States of the South, the whispers of treason in the very wind, and the sly hints which certain of the Secession journals have thrown out, all go to prove that the subject of disunion will form the warp and woof of the proceedings of the Savan

PATENT OFFICE.

On the 30th of September last, the indefati gable Commissioner of Patents, Charles Mason Esq., furnished the Secretary of the Interior with a synoptical statement showing the operations of his office since the 4th of March, 1853. At that period, the amount of arrearages exded one thousand cases which had been contantly increasing for more than a year previous. t continued to increase until the first of July ollowing. With an additional force of exami-ners and clerks authorized by Congress, the arrearages as well as the rapidly accumulating

imit entirely satisfactory.

Previous to the year 1853 the highest num per of patents issued in any one year was 1,076, which was in 1849. In 1853 the number was only 958. In 1854 it increased to 1,902, and only 958. In 1854 it increased to 1,902, and in 1855 it was augmented to 2,024. The large hall in the east wing of the office has been completed and filled up with cases which afford space sufficient for the convenient exhibition of all the models of patented invenons now in the office. The hall in the west wing will also be in readiness for a similar purpose during the ensuing year, which will furnish conveniences for the full exhibition of ll the models of rejected applications for some

rears to come. On the 15th November last the Commissione made a supplemental statement, as follows:
"From small beginnings, the Patent Office has grown into proportions comparatively gi gantic. Half a century since, the whole revenue which was all appropriated to the payment of one clerk, who transacted the entire business of the office. The income of the present yea will be about \$200,000; which will still be scarcely sufficient to defray the contingent expenses of the office, with its one hundred examiners, clerks, and other employees.

"If we compare the present condition of the office with what it was a few years since, we hall find that drains the form

shall find that during the four years since, we shall find that during the four years previous to 1853 the average annual number of applications for patents was 2,522, while for the four years from 1853, inclusive, such average annual number will fall but little short of four thou-"The number of patents annually issued

during the former period averages 990. During the latter it will be about 1850. For the cur rent year the whole number of application made, the whole number of patents granted made, the whole number of patents granted, and the whole amount of revenue received, will respectively be at least double to what they were in any one year prior to 1853.

"The number of applications for patents in this office in 1855 was greater than those in

this office in 1855 was greater than those in the office of any other country on earth, having been 4,435, against 2,958 in Great Britain, and 4,056 in France. For the present year the number of applications will probably not fall short of five thousand!

"The business of the office seems to have out-grown the system upon which it has thus far been conducted, which was adapted to a previous stage of its existence. The wisdom

far been conducted, which was adapted to a previous stage of its existence. The wisdom of Congress will be advantageously exercised in making such modifications as present circumstances require. Instead of entering into the discussion of this subject, I beg leave respectfully to refer to my report to Congress for the year 1855.

"In addition to the business of the Patent Office proper, Congress has devolved upon the Commissioner of Patents the supervision of the National Gallery and the control and disposition of the fund annually appropriated for agricultural purposes. The former of these duties is of comparatively small moment; the latter is of very great and rapidly growing importance.

"These seems account to the supervision of the seems and rapidly growing importance."

"There seems no very natural and immediat connection between the proper business of the Patent Office and the subject of agriculture, except in their mutual relation to the industrial pursuits of the people. But the revenues of the Patent Office being somewhat in excess in 1839, the Commissioner of Patents was author-ized to apply \$1,000 for the purpose of procu-ring agricultural statistics. For many years subsequent to that time, annual appropriations

"In pursuance of the design of Congress, measures have been taken to procure cuttings and seeds from every quarter of the world where any new product can be found which is likely to prove useful in any portion of the United States. Many new productions of great probable utility have thus been already introduced, and other ones being sought for wherever there is any prospect of success. Among other things, a vessel has just been sent to South America to procure a fresh supply of cuttings of the sugar cane, to furnish our Southern planters with a fresh stock to supply the place of that which is supposed to have become decriorated by being transferred to a somewhat it. ongenial climate.

"The benefits resulting from the appropriations already made have doubtless been far more than to justify the expenditures incurred. Unless there be some objections of a political character, the system is believed to be founded in wisdom. If the appropriations can be judi-

character, the system is believed to be founded in wisdom. If the appropriations can be judi-ciously applied, and restrained within proper limits, they will prove eminently beneficial, and their continuance will be clearly expedient, unless there are counterbalancing reasons, resulting from doubts as to the propriety of such undertaking by the Federal Government." The regular annual report of the Commissioner of Patents will be made up to the 31st of December, according to the regulations of that important branch of the public service.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Postmaster General's report shows the

number of post offices, June 30th, 1856, to have been 25,565, being an increase of 4,664

in four years.

On the 30th of June, there were in operation On the 30th of June, there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 239,642 miles, costing \$6,350,474, divided as follows: 20,323 miles of railroad, 14,951 steamboat, 50,453 canal lines, and nearly 154,000 miles of inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, 332 miles of steambat 1,250 miles of capal lines and \$200 miles of the part of the statement of the boat, 1,250 miles of canal lines, and 8,200 miles of inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas, 2.238 miles were added to the length of route Between the first of July, 1852, and July 1, 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact, that within that time, this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles, and the total cost for this service at that date amounted to \$2,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service, on the 1st of July, was

The Secretary alludes to the Panama Rail road Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua to force the Department to pay what he consi an exorbitant price across the Isthmus; and he recommends the making of a regular con-tract, not exceeding \$50,000 per annum, with that company, and a contract not exceeding \$200,000 per annum via Nicaragua or Tehuantepec, so as to give a weekly mail betwee the Atlantic ports and California. The expenditures for the year 1856 were \$10,105,286; and the gross revenue, including

annual appropriations for free mail matter, \$7,620,821, showing a deficiency of \$2,787,000. He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and the compulsory pre-payment of all transient printed matter. Also, the repeal all transient printed matter. Also, the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster General discretionary authority to make new contracts for ocean steamship service. He alludes to the fact that, embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, there

out of New York, at an expense to the Government of \$1,498,000 per annum. No reason is perceived why one part of the country should be preferred, to the exclusion of others. Among other points, it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on United States closed mails and of the rete of posters between the mails, and of the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to 12 cents a

single letter or more. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed view of the operations of the Navy during the last year, and its present strength. Among his recommendations are, for another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extend-ing commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery in practice ships: and for the dispatch of a small steamer to sur vey the Guano Islands, on which Commodor Mervine made an unsatisfactory report. The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeats his former recommendation for building steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen

to relieve distant crews is spoken of as an ex-periment, and will be continued if it shall work appointment of assistant pursers with moderat

The following lines were found in the coatpocket belonging to a young man, soon after his death, which was occasioned by consump tion. The deceased was a resident of Philadel phia. Will the Editor please insert them in the Era, which will oblige "A READER."

SHALL WE RECOGNISE OUR EARTHLY

Is it wrong to hope to meet them

And with songs of joy to greet them, When this toil of life is o'er?

Yet upon that blessed shore,

Is it wrong to think them dearer

I've a mother up in heaven,

Than the many of the blest, Who to us on earth were stranger

Must we love them like the rest

And, oh! tell me, if ye will, Will that mother know her children?

Will she recollect them still?

To this dark and distant shore? Will she know when I am coming? Will she meet me at the door?

Will she clasp me to her bosom

Will she ever be my mother?

Shall I ever be her boy?

In the morning of thy bloom-

Dearest sister, shall I meet thee When I go beyond the tomb?

Shall I see thy lovely features!

And I think me of another-

Of a darling little one— Who went up among the angels,

Ere his life had scarce begun

Oh! I long once more to see him, And to hold him in my arms,

As I did when he was with us,

Ere his ready for its crown.

But, oh, Jesus! blessed Jesus! Thou art loved without alloy;

Thou wilt meet us, thou wilt bless us. Thou wilt give us perfect joy!

A UGUSTINE DUGANNE writes for the Saturdo Reening Post. THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. Fale of the Swiss Cantons. See Prospectus in anoth

And, thou, loved one, who did'st leave us,

Shall I hear thy pleasant words, Sounding o'er my spirit's heart-strings,

In her ecstacy of joy?

FRIENDS IN HEAVEN?" Is it wrong to wish to see then Who were dear to us on earth?

Who have gone to Heavenly mansions Who surround a brighter hearth? Is it wrong to mourn their absence From the parted household band Should we check the sigh of sadness Though they're in a better land

IOWA AND NEBRASKA. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

AZA ARNOLD.

Patent Agent, Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office, Furnishes Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, Conve-ances, PROCURES PATENTS.

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TRENCH S. EVANS and JOHN F. SHARRETTS, who have been for many years past connected with the General Government, and are familiar with the transaction of business in all its Departments, propose to attend to all classes of claims pending before Congress, the Departments, and the Court of Claims, for reasonable contingent fees.

They will also attend to the purchase and sale of real estate; the payment of taxes for non-residents; and the location and sale of land in any of the Western States and Territories.

All kinds of conveyancing, and the examination of titles will be promptly and carefully attended to.

If We will make it the interest of Postmasters and others to send us all the claims against the Government, of every kind, which they can obtain.

Office on Seventh street, a few doors north of Odd Fellow? Hall, in Building No. 492, Room No. 3.

We refer to the following Members and Senators in Congress:

Ebenezer Knowlton, Maine: James Pike, New Hamp-

T. S. Arthur writes for the Saturday Evening Pes THE WITHERED HEART. See Prospectus i

Dien, on the evening of the 18th ult., at the residence of her father, in Lewisberry, York county, Penn., Caroline E., daughter of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth Nebinger, aged 19 years SHALL THESE THINGS BE

MORMON WIVES : Active the control of the lotter day and the morning of the 15th ult., our beloved friend was attacked by a violent fever, which lasted during the day and part of the night; but, on the following morning, she was able to sit up and walk about a while. After doing so, her father indeed her to lie detect the side of th Narrative of Facts Stranger than Fiction BY METTA VICTORIA FULLER,

Author of "Senator's Zon," "Fresh Leaves," &c.

"To no part of this Continent are the eyes of the farseeing statesman looking with greater anxiety, than tewards the wonderful but formidable community in the
Valley of Utah. The startling and monstrous doctrines
set forth by the expounders of Mormonism are arresting
the attention of every good citizen, whose earnest endeavors are enlisted for its overthrow. To this end, the
reliable but exciting facts embraced in Miss Failler's
book are put forth. They are narrated with clear and
telling force, and form a volume of all-absorbing interest.
May its mission of good be fourfold, as it finds its way
into the hand of every man whose desire for the well-being of his country is such as to prompt to a correct understanding of the doctrines and principles of a sect
which is spreading its baleful influence over so large and
valuable a tract of country, alrendy suffering under the
moral pestilence of these most unchristian fantics."

Christian Advacate. ather induced her to lie down to rest; and, on being visited shortly afterwards, she was found by delirium. She continued in this state until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, when she returned to consciousness, and addressed a few words to her mother. She spoke no more after this time, but remained perfectly sensible—showing by signs that she understood all that was addressed to her—until 9 o'clock in the evening, when "the silver cord was loosened," and the freed spirit departed. Her end was calm and peaceful as the setting of the sun on a cloudless summer eve. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, NEW YORK

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. since she came among us, winning all by her innocence, gentleness, unaffected goodness, and rare purity of character; but the more perfect A GENTLEMAN in the prime of life, nearly twenty years of which have found him associated with the newspaper press, in every department of which he has had experience, wants to become connected with a Republican Journal, either as sole or joint editor and proprietor. He refers to the Editor of the Era, whom respondents will please ridress.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. Early Copies Secured.

rare purity of character; but the more perfect light and love of a happier existence were needed to develop the bud which seemed to be bursting in such beauty here, and the Angel of Death hath borne it thither.

Hers was the high and holy 'aim "to fulfil her duty," and nobly has she done it. Every act of her life was a living melody, in harmony with the grand anthem which all Nature sends up to its Author. To her parents and family she was full of love and devotion—sympathizing with and seeking to lighten every burden and sorrow, and contributing in all things to their comfort and happiness; while to her friends—and among all who knew her, there were none other—she was endeared by her sweet and engaging disposition, deep and unselfish affection, truth, and fidelity. Her virtues and intelligence rendered her a treasure as well as an ornament to society; and while there is a chord in the hearts of those who have known her, that responds in reverence for the good, pure, and beautiful, Memory will not fail to bring tribute to the worth of the soul which has thus passed to rest! Early Cepies Secured.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to republish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)

2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

3. The North British Review, (Free Charch.)

4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will refider these publications amountly interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a "uddle ground between the hastily-written news items, e. ade speculations, and flying rumors, of the daily journal, and the ponderous Tome of the fature historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is so these Periodicals that readers must look, for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and, as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

11. Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

For any two of the four Reviews, per annum — \$3

For any two of the four Reviews. — \$6

For Blackwood and three Reviews? — 9

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without pain, that move and selection alone.

| Treatise on the Eye and Ear," mailed, free of charge, to any individual having a malady of 518 I, free of charge, to any individual hav ther of those organs. CLUBBING. WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English author writes for the Saturday Evening Post TALLEN GEFTA, or THE SQUATTER'S HOME. See Prospec

tus in another place A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as a Teacher of Governess, to teach the radiments of French an iin, and the higher English branches. Address B. BROWN, Office National Era.

A LICE CAREY writes for the Saturday Evening Post THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. See Prospectus in another place.

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has thus passed to rest!

suffering from a serious relapse, accompanied by delirium. She continued in this state until S

a cloudless summer eve.

A few bright summers have glided away

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvanis Will effectually cure

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE. LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

THE Proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues, and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

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DEAR SIR: The sales of the Bitters are increasing, and what speaks volumes in their favor is, that all who have used them, speak highly of their effects. No medicine that I sell gives such general satisfaction, and the demand for it exceeds all precedent; and, I assure you, it affords me pleasure to sell such a remedy. Our physicians no longer scout at it, but are compelled to acknowledge its intuitie value, and the wrester part of them have, had intrinsic value, and the greater part of them have hamagnanimity sufficiently to lay saide their prejudices, an prescribe it in their practice.

Respectfully, yours,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.

F. M. CHALFANT.

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A WANT long felt is now being supplied by Mr. Pa is compiling a series of Handbooks, which will be the ough guides to the Traveller or Emigrant. Each volun to be complete in itself; to contain new, degant, and a curate maps, to be sold at 75 cents per copy at retail.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering, direct from L. Scot & Co., four or more copies of any one or more or the above works. Thas: four copies of Blackwood, or of one Rejew, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of he four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

ourteen cents a year for "Blackwo Remittances and communication Reviews mittances and communications should always be ad-sed, post paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

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MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Catalogues gratis.

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